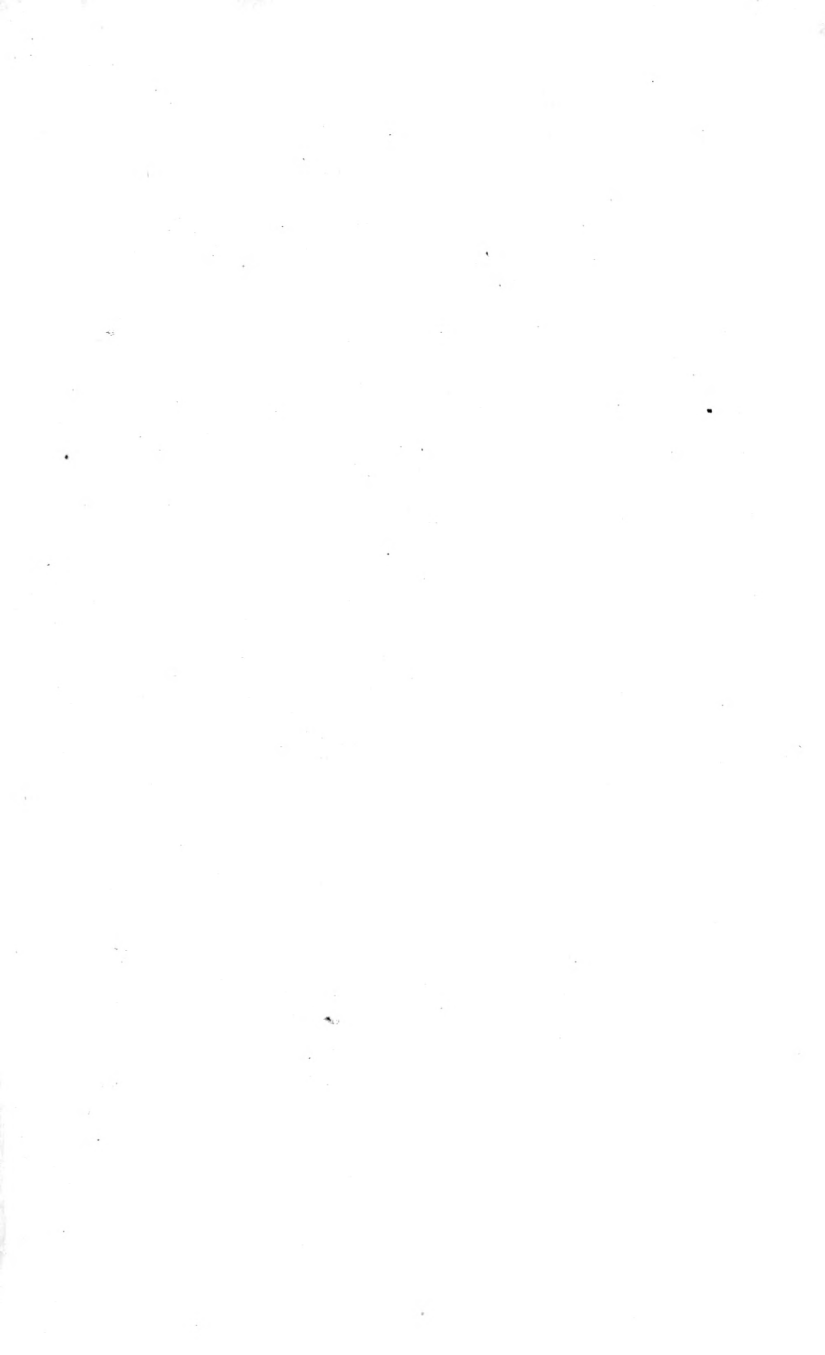




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GERMAN EXERCISES.

*MATERIAL TO TRANSLATE INTO
GERMAN.*



By

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PREFACE.

DURING my experience of many years in teaching German I have constantly felt the want of material suitably graded, for translating into German. I have searched and inquired everywhere, but have not succeeded in finding what I was in need of; it is true, there are books prepared for that purpose, but none of them seemed to me just the thing needed. The contents of these books are either too classical and therefore too uninteresting, or, again, consist mostly of anecdotes which are found more or less literally in any German reader.

As I have always been of the opinion that this kind of work should be begun early, I was obliged to prepare something adapted to the progressive needs of my classes; but this generally consumed a great deal of valuable time, since this material had to be copied. In this way I have, in the course of a number of years, accumulated sufficient material for a three or four years' course.

Having been urged repeatedly by teachers of high standing, who knew of my work, to collect and arrange my exercises for publication, I have at length decided to put together these pieces just as I have given them to my classes, when they were ready to begin translating connected matter into German.

It remains for me to acknowledge, with thanks, the assistance I have received from the gentlemen named below, in compiling this book: MR. J. TETLOW, Head Master of the Girls' High

and Latin Schools, has given me the most invaluable suggestions after reading a part of my manuscript ; as also MR. J. NORRIS, Head Master of Charlestown High School, and MR. S. THURBER, Master in the Girls' High School, have made necessary corrections in my English work.

I also extend my thanks to MR. C. H. HEINTZEMANN, who, through his care and personal attention to the typography, has given a pleasing appearance to this little book.

INTRODUCTION.

As every one knows who has studied German, the construction is of the greatest importance, and the rules on this subject must be given in the briefest and clearest form. I have therefore devoted a few pages at the outset to a preliminary statement of such facts and principles as are indispensable to beginners. Other necessary hints will be given in connection with the notes and vocabularies.

It further seemed desirable to me that in a book of this kind the notes should not be given in the form of references to any particular grammar, but should be complete in themselves, so as to be used in connection with any text-book. The first exercises may be begun as soon as the rudiments of any grammar in general use have been studied, and the grammar and this book may go hand in hand for some time.

I have found in my experience that pupils of good ability will begin the exercises contained in this little book and see their way quite clear when they have mastered the regular forms of the declensions of nouns and adjectives, the cases used after a few common prepositions, the conjugation of the auxiliary verbs and the formation of the tenses of regular verbs. The aim of this book is, in fact, to make the pupil practically acquainted with the parts of speech and the common construction of the language, after a general acquaintance with the regular forms has been gained.

ARRANGEMENT OF WORDS IN PRINCIPAL DECLARATORY SENTENCES.

Subject.	Personal Verb.	Adverb of time.	Objects.		Negations.	All Adverbs or adverbial expressions not of time.	Past Participle or Infinitive or Predicate Adj.
			Dative.	Accusative.			
1. Der Knabe The boy	hat has			sein Buch his book		in der Schule. in school.	
2. Der Knabe The boy	hat has	heute to-day		sein Buch his book		in der Schule. in school.	
3. Der Knabe The boy	hat has	gestern yesterday		sein Buch his book		in der Schule in school	gehabt. had.
4. Der Knabe The boy	wird will	morgen to-morrow		sein Buch his book		in der Schule in school	haben. have.
5. Dieser Knabe This boy	würde would	gestern yesterday		sein Buch his book		in der Schule in school	gehabt haben. have had.
6. Dieser Knabe This boy	hat has	gestern yesterday		sein Buch his book	nicht not	in der Schule in school	gehabt. had.
7. Der Mensch Man	ist is						sterblich. mortal.
8. Der Vater The father	hat has	gestern yesterday		einen Hut a hat		für seinen Sohn in einem Hutladen in Boston for his son in a hat-store in Boston	gekauft. bought.
9. Der Vater The father	hat has	gestern yesterday	seinem Sohn his son	einen Hut a hat		in einem Hutladen in Boston in a hat-store in Boston	gekauft. bought.

GERMAN EXERCISES.

Inversion of Construction (Verb before the Subject).

I. In the following instances as in English : —

(a) In interrogative sentences :

1. Wann hat der Knabe sein Buch nicht in der Schule gehabt?

When has the boy, etc.

2. Wo hat der Knabe gestern sein Buch nicht gehabt?

Where has the boy, etc.

3. Hat der Mann sein Geld gefunden?

Has the man his money found?

4. Haben Sie das neue Haus gekauft?

Have you the new house bought?

(b) In imperative sentences :

5. Schreiben Sie einen Brief an Ihren Onkel!

Write (you) a letter to your uncle!

(c) In exclamatory sentences :

6. Sollte das Kind gefallen sein!

Should the child fallen be = have fallen!

(d) In conditional sentences when the conjunction "if" (wenn) is omitted, which may be done at any time in German :

7. Hätte der Knabe heute sein Buch nicht in der Schule gehabt.

Had the boy to-day his book not in school had.

8. Wäre der Knabe zwei Jahre älter.

Were the boy two years older.

II. In the following case the German order differs from the English : —

In a simple sentence, any other word than the subject may, and often does, come first; this places the verb before the subject (inversion); this usage generally occurs with adverbs of time :

1. Gestern hat der Knabe sein Buch nicht in der Schule gehabt.

Yesterday the boy has, etc.

2. Einen Hut hat der Vater gestern seinem Sohn in einem Laden in Boston gekauft.

A hat the father has yesterday, etc.

(The foregoing sentences should be made fully clear by the teacher.)

Remarks on some Subordinate Conjunctions.

- (a) *When* ? = wann? asking for time in direct or indirect questions.
- (b) *If* = wenn, in conditional clauses, after imperf. or pluperf. tenses, subjunctive mode.
- (c) *When* = wenn, followed by the present, perfect, or future tense.
- (d) *When, as* = als, speaking of time, followed by the imperf. or pluperf. tense, when a single fact is spoken of; otherwise, wenn.
- (e) *As, since* = da, expressing cause.
- (f) *Since* = seit, or seitdem, expressing time only.
- (g) *If, whether* = ob, in indirect questions; subjunctive mode after imperf. or pluperf. tense.
- (h) *As if* = als ob, subj. mode after imperf. or pluperf. tense.

EXAMPLES ILLUSTRATING THE FOREGOING CONJUNCTIONS.

(a) **When? = wann?**

1. Wann können Sie kommen? — *Direct*.
When can you come?
2. Wissen Sie, wann Sie kommen können? — *Indirect*.
Do you know when you can come?

(b) **If = wenn.**

1. Wenn sie hier wäre.
If she were here.
2. Wenn er sein Geld nicht verloren hätte.
If he his money not lost had.

(c) **When = wenn.**

1. Wenn ich jetzt nach Hause komme.
When I now come home.
2. Wenn ich meine Aufgabe geschrieben habe.
When I my exercise written have.

(d) **When, as = als.**

1. Als mein Bruder nach Hause kam.
When (as) my brother home came.
2. Als der Schüler seine Aufgabe gelernt hatte.
When (as) the scholar his lesson learned had.

(e) **As, since = da.**

1. Da es heute regnet.
As (since) it to-day rains.
2. Da der Knabe nicht fleißig ist.
As (since) the boy not industrious is.

(f) **Since = seit.**

1. Seit (or seitdem) sie hier ist.
Since (the time) she here is.

2. Seitdem er auf dem Lande ist.
Since (the time) he in the country is.

(g) **If, whether = ob.**

1. Er fragte mich, ob mein Freund krank wäre.
He asked me if (whether) my friend ill were.
2. Der Lehrer fragte ihn, ob er seine Aufgabe gelernt hätte.
The teacher asked him if (whether) he his lesson learned had.

(h) **As if = als ob.**

1. Es scheint, als ob es schneien würde.
It seems as if (as though) it snow would.
2. Er spricht, als ob er alles wüßte.
He speaks as if (though) he everything knew.

All other conjunctions have only one meaning.

Arrangement of Words in Subordinate Clauses.

The following three parts of speech require the personal verb at the end of their respective clauses:—

1. **Subordinate Conjunctions.**
2. **Relative Pronouns.**
3. **Interrogative Adverbs and Pronouns in not direct questions.**

(a) **Principal simple sentence :**

Der Vater hat gestern seinem Sohn einen Hut in einem Hutladen in Boston gekauft.

(b) **Compound sentence with coordinate conjunction (no change of construction) :**

Der Vater ist gestern in Boston gewesen und hat seinem Sohn einen Hut in einem Hutladen gekauft.

The father has yesterday in Boston been, and has his son a hat in a hat-store bought.

I. SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS.

Compound sentence with subordinate clause :—

Der Vater kaufte seinem Sohn einen Hut, als er gestern in Boston war.

The father bought his son a hat, when he yesterday in Boston was.

It will be seen that, when the principal clause introduces the sentence, and the dependent clause takes the second place, the latter does not disturb the former ; but if the principal clause takes the second place, the verb comes before the subject, as :

Als der Vater gestern in Boston war, kaufte er seinem Sohn einen Hut.

Examples : 1. Es war neun Uhr, als mein Freund heute nach Boston kam.

It was nine o'clock, when my friend to-day to Boston came.

2. Wenn ich jetzt nach Hause komme, werde ich meine Aufgabe schreiben.

When I now home come, will I my lesson write.

3. Als mein Freund heute nach Boston kam, war es neun Uhr.

4. Ich werde meine Aufgabe schreiben, wenn ich jetzt nach Hause komme.

II. RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Der Vater, welcher gestern in Boston war, hat seinem Sohn einen Hut gekauft.

The father, who yesterday in Boston was, has his son a hat bought.

The relative clause, as will be seen, does not affect the order of the principal clause.

III. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS AND ADVERBS IN NOT DIRECT QUESTIONS.

Direct Question: Wie heißt der Vater, welcher seinem Sohn einen Hut kaufte, als er gestern in Boston war?

What is the name of the father, who his son a hat bought, when he yesterday in Boston was?

Indirect Question: Wissen Sie, wie der Vater heißt, welcher seinem Sohn einen Hut kaufte, als er gestern in der Stadt Boston war?

Do you know what the father's name is, who his son a hat bought when he yesterday in the city of Boston was?

(This last sentence contains the three parts of speech.)

Several subordinate clauses may come together in one compound sentence; but this makes no other change in the construction than as if there were only one there; for example:

Als ich diesen Morgen in die Schule kam, sagte mir mein Nachbar, — daß wir heute keine Zeichenstunde haben würden, — weil der Zeichenlehrer, — welcher seit einiger Zeit nicht sehr wohl gewesen ist, — heute nicht in die Schule kommen könnte, — da er gestern Abend plötzlich sehr krank wurde.

When I came to school this morning, my neighbor told me — that we would have no drawing-lesson to-day — because the drawing-teacher, — who has not been very well for some time, — could not come to school to-day — as he became suddenly very ill last night.

EXCEPTION: When the auxiliary verb *haben* in a dependent clause would be required at the end, and is then preceded by two infinitives, or an infinitive and a past part., it stands before the two latter, as:

1. Der Knabe, welcher gestern nicht hat schreiben wollen; not schreiben wollen hat.

The boy who has not wished to write yesterday = who did not wish to write yesterday.

2. Nachdem ich ihn hatte rufen lassen; not rufen lassen hatte.

After I had him called. (Werden is in most cases used in the same way.)

As this work is not intended for a grammar, the foregoing must suffice so far as matters of construction are concerned; other peculiarities will be explained in the notes.

NOTE: What has been said on the construction must not be supposed to be always strictly observed. Change of meaning, euphony, and often the choice of a writer, cause departure from the rules above given. But it is safe to assert, that the student who observes these rules will in no instance make a serious mistake in construction. The usage of recognized good prose writers, and the conversation of cultivated society, can be the only safe and sure guide.

On Auxiliaries of Compound Past Tenses of Verbs.

Haben is used with :

1. All transitive verbs, as : *Ich habe gemacht, gesehen, geschrieben*, I have made, seen, written.
2. Impersonal verbs, as : *Es hat gedonnert, geregnet, geblitzt*, it has thundered, rained, lightened.
3. Reflective verbs, as : *Es hat mich gereut, gereut*, I have regretted, it has pleased me.
4. All those intransitives which govern :
 - (a) Genitive, as : *Ich habe seiner gedacht*, I have thought of him.
 - (b) Dative, as : *Ich habe ihm gedankt*, I have thanked him.
 - (c) Which express a state or condition, or a continuous activity, as :

State or condition : *Ich habe geschlafen*, I have slept (been asleep).

Continuous action : *Ich habe gearbeitet, sie hat genäht*, I have worked, she has sewed.

EXCEPTIONS: **Sein** is used with: *bleiben* (to remain), *sein* (to be), *gelingen* (to succeed), *geschehen* (to happen), and a few more.

Sein is used with all intransitive verbs which indicate :

- (a) A motion or change of place : *Ich bin gegangen, gekommen, gefallen*, I have gone, come, fallen.

- (b) A change of condition : Er ist gestorben, es ist warm geworden, he has died, it has grown warm.

There is still another class of verbs that express motion, which take sometimes haben and sometimes sein. They take haben when used without limitation of place, as :

Er hat gesprungen, er hat geschwommen, er hat geeilt.

He has jumped, he has swum, he has hastened.

But when used with a limitation of place, they take sein, as :

1. Er ist auf den Stuhl gesprungen.
He has jumped upon the chair.
2. Er ist über den Fluß geschwommen.
He has swum over the river.
3. Er ist nach Hause — zu dem Doctor geeilt.
He has hastened home, — to the doctor.

In order to accustom the pupil's ear to the German sound, some material is given here for conversation, and at the same time for construction :

1. Ich habe gestern einen Mann gesehen.
I have seen a man yesterday.

Wer ? who ? — wen ? whom ? — wann ? when ?

Question : Wer hat gestern einen Mann gesehen ?

Answer : Ich habe gestern einen Mann gesehen.

Qu. : Wen haben Sie gestern gesehen ?

Ans. : Einen Mann habe ich, etc.

Qu. : Wann haben Sie einen Mann gesehen ?

Ans. : Gestern habe ich, etc.

It should be remembered right at the outset, that the answer to a question should always form a complete sentence, and that it should begin with the word or expression which directly answers the interrogative word ; if that is any other word but the subject, it will cause an inversion.

2. Ich habe gestern einen Mann in dem Garten gesehen.
I have seen a man in the garden yesterday.

Wo ? where ?

Qu.: Wo haben Sie gestern einen Mann gesehen?

Ans.: In dem Garten habe ich gestern, etc.

3. Ich habe gestern Nachmittag einen Mann in dem Obstgarten meines Nachbars gesehen.
I have seen a man in the orchard of my neighbor (my neighbor's orchard) yesterday afternoon.

Was für ein ? what, what kind of a ?—Wessen ? whose ?

Qu.: In was für einen Garten haben Sie, etc. ?

Ans.: In einem Obstgarten habe ich, etc.

4. Ich habe letzten Donnerstag einen Mann mit einem Knaben in dem Obstgarten meines Onkels gesehen.
I have seen a man with a boy in the orchard of my uncle last Thursday.

Mit wem ? with whom ?

Qu.: Mit wem haben Sie letzten Donnerstag, etc. ?

Ans.: Mit einem Knaben habe ich letzten Donnerstag, etc.

As many questions may be asked as the pupils can answer with their stock of interrogative adverbs and pronouns.

5. Der Mann in dem Obstgarten meines Onkels heißt Herr Schwarz, und sein Sohn heißt Karl.
The name of the man in orchard of my uncle is Mr. Schwarz, and his son's name is Carl.

Ich heiße, my name is ; du heißt, er, sie, es heißt.
Sie heißen, your name is.

Wie heißt der Mann ? What is the man's name ?

Wie heißt er, sie ? What is his, her name ?

Wie heißen Sie? What is your name?

Wie heißt das? What do you call that?

Qu.: Wie heißt der Mann mit dem Knaben, etc.?

Ans.: Herr Schwarz heißt der Mann, etc.

Qu.: Wie heißt sein Sohn?

Ans.: Karl heißt sein Sohn.

Welcher, welche, welches? which?

Qu.: Welcher Mann heißt Herr Schwarz?

Ans.: Der Mann in dem Obstgarten heißt Herr Schwarz.

So *ad infinitum* questions may be asked, all of which the pupils will be able to answer readily after a very short time.

6. Der Mann hatte einen Stock in der rechten Hand und einen großen, reifen Apfel in der linken.

The man has a stick in his right hand, and a large ripe apple in his left hand.

Was? what?

Qu.: In welcher Hand hatte der Mann einen, etc.? Was hatte der Mann in der linken, was in der rechten Hand? Was für einen Apfel hatte der Mann, etc., etc.

7. Der Stock ist gewöhnlich von Holz gemacht.

The stick is usually made of wood.

Von was? of what? — Usually, gewöhnlich. — Holz, n., wood.

Qu.: Von was ist gewöhnlich ein Stock gemacht?

Ans.: Von Holz ist ein Stock gewöhnlich, etc.

8. Der Apfel ist eine Frucht und wächst auf einem Apfelbaum.

The apple is a fruit and grows on an apple-tree.

9. Einige Äpfel sind rund, andere sind lang; einige sind süß, andere sauer.

Some apples are round, others are long; some are sweet, others sour.

Einige, some; andere, others.

Qu.: War dieser Apfel rund oder lang; süß oder sauer?

10. Der Vater hat diesen Apfel unter einem Apfelbaum gefunden; er hat seinem Sohn den Apfel gegeben und sein Sohn hat den Apfel gegessen.

The father has found this apple under an apple-tree; he has given his son the apple and his son has eaten the apple.

Gefunden, found. — gegeben, given. — gegessen, eaten.

Qu.: Was hat sein Sohn mit dem Apfel gethan (done)?

Ans.: Sein Sohn hat den Apfel gegessen.

12. Sein Sohn ißt die Äpfel (pl.) gern.

His son likes (to eat) apples.

Ich esse gern, I like to eat; ich trinke gern, I like to drink.

Du ißest gern, you like to eat; ich lese gern, I like to read.

Er, sie, es ißt gern, he, she, it likes to eat. ich gehe gern, I like to go.

The adverb gern with a verb gives it the meaning of liking; comparative, lieber; superlative, am liebsten.

Ich esse gern, ich esse lieber, ich esse am liebsten.

I like to eat, I like better, I like best.

Ich trinke gern, ich trinke lieber, ich trinke am liebsten.

Ich gehe gern, ich gehe lieber, ich gehe am liebsten, etc.

Form questions and answers from the following words:

Apfel, *m.*, pl. Äpfel. Birne, *f.*, pl. Birnen. Kirche, *f.*, pl. -en. Brot, *n.*, Kuchen, *m.*, Fleisch, *n.*, Kaffee, *m.*, Thee, *m.*, Wasser, *n.*, Milch, *f.*, Schule, *f.*, Kirche, *f.*, Theater, *n.*, Concert, *n.*

Qu.: Essen Sie gern Äpfel?

Ans.: Ich esse nicht gern Äpfel, or ich esse Äpfel nicht gern, or gern.

Qu.: Ist er lieber Birnen als (or oder) Kirschen?

Ans.: Er ist lieber Kirschen.

Qu.: Was ist sie am liebsten: Brot, Kuchen oder Fleisch?

Ans.: Sie ist am liebsten Kuchen, etc.

13. *Qu.*: Wer ist unser Onkel? (unser — our.)

Ans.: Unser Onkel ist der Bruder unseres Vaters oder unserer Mutter.

14. *Qu.*: Wer ist unsere Tante?

Ans.: Unsere Tante ist die Schwester unserer Mutter oder unseres Vaters.

Form similar questions and answers from following words:

Tante, *f.* Nichte, *f.* (niece). Neffe, *m.* (nephew). Vetter, *m.* (male cousin). Großmutter, *f.* Großvater, *m.*

These questions may be asked and at first answered with the book open, and then without any assistance.

The original text, on which the exercises set for translation into German are based, will be given for some time to come, in order to lead the pupil on until more assurance is felt; it will, however, be omitted when it may reasonably be expected that the pupil can work more independently.

The German material must be thoroughly explained to the pupil, who should be well acquainted with the German and the English; if there is time enough, the German anecdote should be committed to memory before the translation of the corresponding English is begun.

The teacher should at the beginning write the translation upon the board, having one of the class dictate a sentence. In this way the class may take part in correcting the work, and each pupil will see the mistakes made and listen to explanation given in regard to them; after a time as many of the class as find room at the board may write at the same time, and the whole translation may be put on the board in a very short time; and they all must be ready to follow the corrections.

PART FIRST.



ORIGINAL TEXT.

1. Nicht zu Hause.¹

Lessing kam² eines Abends³ nach Hause und klopfte⁴ an seine Thür. Der Diener sah⁵ aus dem Fenster, erkannte⁶ aber seinen Herrn im Dunkeln⁷ nicht und rief⁸: „Der Professor ist nicht zu Hause.“ „Schadet nichts⁹,“ antwortete Lessing, „ich werde ein andermal¹⁰ wieder kommen,“ und ging¹¹ ruhig¹² fort.¹³

¹ not at home. ² to come, kommen, kam, ich bin gekommen. ³ one evening; indefinite time, genitive; definite, accusative. ⁴ to knock. ⁵ to see, to look, sehen, sah, gesehen. ⁶ to recognize, erkennen, erkannte, erkannt. ⁷ in the dark. ⁸ to call, to cry, rufen, rief, gerufen. ⁹ no matter. ¹⁰ another time. ¹¹ to go, gehen, ging, ich bin gegangen. ¹² quietly. ¹³ away.

When the auxiliary for the perfect tense is not given, the verb uses haben.

MATERIAL FORMED FROM THE ORIGINAL TEXT.

1a. — Not at Home.

Lessing knocked at his door when¹ he came home one evening. His servant, who² was in the house, looked out of the window; but he did not recognize him, as³ it was dark, and said: “The professor is not yet⁴ at home.” Lessing, who had his thoughts⁵ elsewhere,⁶ replied: “No matter, I will call again some other time,” and went away.

¹ when, als, subord. conj. ² who, welcher, welche, welches, or der, die, das. ³ as, da, sub. conj. ⁴ not yet, noch nicht. ⁵ thought, Gedanke, m., pl. -en. ⁶ elsewhere, sonstwo.

1b.

When Lessing came home one evening it was quite¹ late,² and he found³ his door locked.⁴ He rang⁵ the bell,⁵ so that⁶ they⁷ should⁸ hear him in the house. His servant, who had been asleep,⁹ heard him and looked out of a window; but as (there) was no light before the house, it was so dark that he could¹⁰ not recognize him. He said then to his master: "The professor is not yet at home." Lessing, having¹¹ his thoughts elsewhere, did not notice¹² the mistake¹³ his servant had made,¹⁴ and went away.

¹ quite, ziemlich. ² late, spät. ³ to find, finden, fand, gefunden. ⁴ to lock, schließen, schloß, geschlossen. ⁵ to ring the bell, klingeln (reg.). ⁶ so that, so daß, or daß (sub. conj.). ⁷ they, man (is followed by third person sing. only). ⁸ shall, sollen, sollte, sollte. ⁹ to be asleep, to sleep: schlafen, du schläfst, er schläft, schlief, geschlafen (if the second and third persons of sing., present tense, indic. mode, of an irregular verb is not given, the root-vowel does not change). ¹⁰ can: können, ich kann, du kannst, er kann, wir können, etc., konnte, gekonnt. ¹¹ having (the English pres. part. in the progressive form is in German rendered in various ways, which will be spoken of as they occur; here it is best to translate it by the relative pronoun, as: Lessing, who had, etc. ¹² did notice, noticed, bemerken (reg.). ¹³ Irrtum (m.). ¹⁴ to make, machen (reg.). "his servant had made," a relative pronoun omitted in English must be translated in German.

2. Gutes Geschäft.¹

Zwei Reisende² kauften³ an einem warmen Tage im Sommer zusammen⁴ ein Pferd. „Wenn ich reite⁵,“ sagte der Eine, „so gehst du, und wenn du gehst, so reite ich,“ und der Andere war mit dem Geschäft zufrieden.⁶

¹ good bargain. ² traveller. ³ to buy. ⁴ together. ⁵ to ride. ⁶ satisfied.

2a. — A Good Bargain.

Two men made a journey¹ one day in summer. It was a very hot day and, as they were very tired,² they bought a horse

together. The question³ now⁴ was, who shall⁵ (is going to) ride on⁶ that horse? One then said to⁷ the other: "When I ride, you will walk, and when you walk, I will ride," and the other one was perfectly⁸ satisfied with the bargain.

¹ Reise (f.). ² müde. ³ Frage (f.). ⁴ nun. ⁵ shall, soll. ⁶ on, auf (dat. after verb of rest). ⁷ to, zu (dative). ⁸ vollkommen.

3. Früh aufstehen.¹

Ein Vater wünschte einmal, daß sein Sohn früh aufstehen sollte, und erzählte² ihm die Geschichte von einer Person, welche früh am Morgen eine Börse³ mit Gold gefunden⁴ habe.⁴ „Ja," sagte der Knabe, „aber die Person, welche das Gold verloren⁵ hat, ist doch⁶ noch⁷ früher aufgestanden."

¹ to rise early, early rising: aufstehen, ich stehe auf, stand auf, bin aufgestanden (comp. sep. verb). ² to tell. ³ purse. ⁴ to find: finden, fand, gefunden; habe: subj. mode after indirect speech, the pres. tense instead of impf. tense. ⁵ lost, verlieren, verlor, verloren (comp. inseparable verb). ⁶ doch, yet. ⁷ noch, still.

3a. — Early Rising.

There is a proverb,¹ "Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise²." A father once wished that his son, early in life,³ should understand⁴ the meaning⁵ of this proverb and practice⁶ it, and told him the following⁷: Two men went out⁸ one morning early and found a purse of gold. "But," said his hopeful⁹ son, "the person who lost this purse must¹⁰ have risen still earlier than those who found it." — The anecdote¹¹ does not tell¹² us what¹³ the father had to say.

¹ Sprichwort (n.). ² Morgenstunde hat Gold im Munde. ³ early in life, früh im Leben. ⁴ verstehen, verstand, verstanden (comp. inseparable verb). ⁵ Bedeutung (f.). ⁶ üben (reg.). ⁷ Folgendes. ⁸ went out: ausgehen, gehe aus, ging aus, bin ausgegangen. ⁹ hoffnungsvoll (adj.). ¹⁰ müssen, ich muß, etc., pl. wir müssen, mußte, gemußt. ¹¹ Anekdote (f.). ¹² does not tell = tells us not, uns. ¹³ was (relative pronoun).

4. Die Welt¹ sehen.

Ein Sohn sagte eines Tages zu seinem Vater, daß er herzlich² wünsche, die Welt zu sehen. Der Vater hörte³ ihm mit großer Aufmerksamkeit⁴ zu⁵ und versetzte⁶ dann: „Ich habe nichts dagegen,⁶ daß du reise⁷st, allein⁷ ich fürchte,⁸ daß die Welt dich sehen wird, während⁹ du dieselbe¹⁰ siehst.“

world. ² heartily. ³ zuhören, to listen to (dative). ⁴ attention. ⁵ to reply. ⁶ Ich habe nichts dagegen, I have nothing against it = no objection to. ⁷ allein, equivalent to aber. ⁸ to fear. ⁹ while. ¹⁰ the same, it (the world).

4a. — Seeing the World.

A certain¹ man had a son seventeen years old² who was rather³ awkward.⁴ One day this son said to his father that he would like to go travelling⁵; that he therefore would leave⁶ home⁷ for a time⁸ in order to⁹ see the world. His father, who had listened¹⁰ed to him with seeming¹¹ attention, replied: “I have no objection to your travelling (that you travel) to see the great world, but I fear very much¹² that the people of the world will see you while you see them¹³.”

¹ Certain, gewiß (adj.). ² a seventeen years old son, ein siebenzehn Jahre alter Sohn. ³ etwas. ⁴ unbeholfen. ⁵ he would like to go travelling, er möchte gern reisen, or auf Reisen gehen. ⁶ verlassen: du verläßt, verließ, verlassen (comp. insep. verb.). ⁷ Heimat. ⁸ für eine Zeit lang, or auf einige Zeit. ⁹ in order to, um ... zu (with infinitive). ¹⁰ to listen to, anhören (reg. comp. sep. verb. acc.). ¹¹ scheinbar (adj.). ¹² very much, sehr (the German adv. sehr modifies a verb as well as an adj. and adv.). ¹³ them, dieselben.

Answer in full in German the following questions:

Wessen Sohn wollte seine Heimat verlassen, und warum?

War der Vater zufrieden damit, daß sein Sohn auf Reisen gehen sollte?

Was fürchtete aber der Vater, im Fall (in case) sein Sohn sollte in die Welt gehen, um sie zu sehen?

5. Bescheidene¹ Bitte.²

„Wollen Sie wohl so gefällig³ sein, diesen Rock bis an⁴ das Thor der nächsten Stadt mitzunehmen⁵?“ bat⁶ ein junger Mann einen Herrn,⁷ der ihn in einem Wagen auf der Landstraße⁸ einholte.⁹ „Mit vielem Vergnügen¹⁰,“ antwortete der Angeredete¹¹ sehr freundlich; „wie wollen Sie ihn aber wieder bekommen¹²?“ „O, das ist leicht¹³ genug,“ entgegnete¹⁴ der Fußreisende; „wenn Sie nichts dagegen haben, so bleibe¹⁵ ich darin¹⁶.“

¹ modest. ² request. ³ kind, obliging. ⁴ bis an, as far as. ⁵ mitzunehmen (infin. with zu of mitnehmen: mit-zu-nehmen): ich nehme mit, du nimmst mit, er nimmt mit, wir nehmen mit, etc.; nahm mit, mitgenommen, to take with you. ⁶ bitten, bat, gebeten, to request, to beg. ⁷ gentleman. ⁸ highway. ⁹ to overtake. ¹⁰ pleasure. ¹¹ a person addressed. ¹² to get again. ¹³ easy. ¹⁴ entgegnete, equivalent to antwortete. ¹⁵ to remain. ¹⁶ in it (therein).

5a. — A Modest Request.

It was a hot day, and a young man on foot¹ on² the way to a distant³ city was very tired. He wished often he could⁴ have a chance⁵ to ride⁶ with some one. So he frequently⁷ looked⁸ around, and at length⁹ he saw a gentleman coming¹⁰ behind him¹¹ in a carriage. This young man was naturally¹² a witty¹³ fellow,¹⁴ and he thought¹⁵ he would¹⁶ try¹⁷ his wit¹⁸ with this gentleman, who seemed¹⁹ to be a friendly man, and who even²⁰ spoke²¹ a few²² words²³ to him. He asked this gentleman then, if²⁴ he would²⁵ not be so kind²⁶ as²⁷ to take²⁸ his coat with him to the gate of the next city, which they could see in the distance.²⁹ “I will gladly do so³⁰,” said the gentleman in the carriage, “but I cannot see how³¹ you will get it again, unless³² you can run³³ as fast³⁴ as my horse.” “O,” said the young wit,³⁵ “as to that,³⁶ that is easy enough; if you have no objection, I will remain in my coat.” The gentleman thought the wit deserved³⁷ a reward,³⁸ and he took³⁹ him with him to⁴⁰ the city.

¹ zu Fuße. ² auf (dat. after a verb of rest). ³ entfernt. ⁴ könnte (subj. mode, impf. tense of können). ⁵ Gelegenheit (f.). ⁶ to ride in a carriage, fahren: ich fahre, fährst, fährt, fuhr, gefahren; to ride on a horse, reiten, ritt, geritten. ⁷ häufig. ⁸ to look around, sich umsehen: ich sehe mich um, du siehst dich um, er sieht sich um; sah mich um, mich umgesehen. ⁹ endlich. ¹⁰ coming (come, infin.), sah kommen. ¹¹ sich. ¹² von Natur. ¹³ wichtig. ¹⁴ Bursche (m.), Geselle (m.). ¹⁵ to think, denken, dachte, gedacht. ¹⁶ wollen, wollte, gewollt; ich will, du willst, er will, infin. wollen. ¹⁷ versuchen (reg.). ¹⁸ With (m.); with, bei (dat.). ¹⁹ to seem, scheinen, schien, erschienen. ²⁰ sogar. ²¹ to speak, sprechen: du sprichst, er spricht, sprach, gesprochen. ²² einige. ²³ Wort (n, pl. Worte and Wörter, here Worte). ²⁴ ob. ²⁵ wollen. ²⁶ gut, or gütig. ²⁷ as to = to. ²⁸ See note 5, German exercise 5. ²⁹ Entfernung, or Ferne (f.). ³⁰ gladly do so, es gern thun. ³¹ how, wie (relative conj. require the verb at the end). ³² unless, es sei denn, daß (verb at the end). ³³ laufen, lief, gelaufen. ³⁴ schnell. ³⁵ wit, Witzkopf, Witzling (f.). ³⁶ as to that, was das betrifft. ³⁷ verdienen (reg. subj. pres. tense). ³⁸ Belohnung (f.). ³⁹ See note 5, on German exercise 5. ⁴⁰ in acc.

6. „Du verdienst¹ nicht, daß dich die Sonne bescheint².“

Ein Edelmann³ ging während großer Sonnenhitze⁴ in seinen Garten und sah den Gärtner, welcher seinen Herrn nicht erwartet⁵ hatte, unter einem Baume schlafen. Zornig⁶ ging⁷ er auf ihn los und rief⁸: „Schurke⁹! Du liegst¹⁰ hier, anstatt¹¹ zu arbeiten¹²; du verdienst nicht, daß dich die Sonne bescheint.“ Der Gärtner antwortete ruhig: „Ich weiß¹³ das, mein Herr¹⁴; deshalb¹⁵ habe ich mich in den Schatten gelegt¹⁶.“

¹ to deserve. ² to shine upon. ³ nobleman. ⁴ heat of the sun. ⁵ to expect. ⁶ angrily. ⁷ ging er auf ihn los; auf ihn losgehen; losgehen, gehe los, ging los auf, bin losgegangen auf, to go up to, to go towards. ⁸ rufen, rief, gerufen, to call, to cry out. ⁹ rascal, scoundrel. ¹⁰ liegen, lag, gelegen, to lie. ¹¹ instead of. ¹² to work, working. ¹³ wissen: ich weiß, etc., wir wissen, wußte, gewußt, to know, to be aware of it. ¹⁴ sir. ¹⁵ therefore, on that account. ¹⁶ to lie down.

6a. — “You do not deserve to have the Sun shine upon you.”

It was a hot day, and a nobleman went into the garden which he had behind¹ his large house. There² he saw his

gardener lying in the shade of a tree. The nobleman was angry and went to his gardener under the tree, woke³ him and said: "You rascal, you are asleep here instead of working in the garden; you do not deserve to have the sun shine upon you." The gardener then sat up,⁴ looked⁵ at his master, and replied coolly: "I know it, sir, and so⁶ I went into the shade."

¹ hinter (dative after a verb of rest). ² Da, dort. ³ wecken (reg. acc.). ⁴ sich aufrichten: ich richte mich auf (reg.). ⁵ to look at, ansehen: ich sehe an, sah an, angesehen (acc.). ⁶ and so, und so, or und also.

7. Freunde am Hofe.¹

Ein Landmann trieb² eines Tages³ einen Esel durch eine Stadt und schlug⁴ ihn sehr oft. Ein Herr kam gerade⁵ dann aus seinem Hause und schalt⁶ den Eseltreiber,⁷ weil er sein Thier so grausam⁸ behandelte,⁹ und sagte: „Hören Sie auf,¹⁰ Schurke, sonst¹¹ werde ich Sie peitschen¹² lassen¹³!“ Der Eseltreiber entgegnete¹⁴: „Ich bitte um Verzeihung,¹⁵ guter Herr; es freut¹⁶ mich, daß mein Esel Freunde am Hofe hat.“

¹ at court. ² treiben, trieb, getrieben, to drive. ³ one day (genitive of indefinite time). ⁴ schlagen: du schlägst, er schlägt, schlug, geschlagen, to beat. ⁵ just. ⁶ schelten, schalt, gescholten, to scold, to berate. ⁷ muleteer. ⁸ cruelly. ⁹ behandeln (reg.), to use, treat. ¹⁰ aufhören, to stop, to cease. ¹¹ else. ¹² peitschen (reg.), to whip. ¹³ lassen: du lässest, er läßt, ließ, gelassen, to let; here "to have" (the English verb "to have" with a past part., meaning "to allow, or cause to be done," is in German translated lassen, — as: I have a coat made, ich lasse einen Rock machen — followed by the infinitive). ¹⁴ The same as antwortete. ¹⁵ I beg your pardon. ¹⁶ es freut mich, or ich freue mich, I am pleased.

7a. — Friends at Court.

A countryman drove a donkey through the streets of a city. This donkey was laden¹ with two heavy² bags,³ and, like⁴ all donkeys, was walking⁵ very slowly,⁶ and his master often beat him unmercifully. As the countryman was again beating his donkey, he was just⁷ before⁸ the door of a gentleman, who

came out of the house and saw⁹ it. He at once¹⁰ reproved¹¹ the countryman for it,¹² and said to him: "Stop, you rascal, or I will have you whipped as you whip your poor beast¹³!" The countryman thought he knew his business¹⁴ and answered: "I beg your pardon, sir; I am pleased to hear that my poor donkey has friends at court."

¹ laden, beladen, belud, beladen. ² schwer. ³ Sack (m., pl. Säcke). ⁴ wie. ⁵ was walking, walked: gehen. ⁶ langsam. ⁷ eben, gerade. ⁸ vor (dative after verb of rest). ⁹ and who saw it (relative understood, must have the verb at the end). ¹⁰ sogleich. ¹¹ schelten. ¹² deswegen. ¹³ Tier (n.). ¹⁴ Geschäft (f.), Angelegenheit (f.).

8. Die Erwiderung¹ eines Matrosen.²

Ein Mann sagte zu einem Matrosen, der sich eben auf eine lange Seereise³ einschiffen⁴ wollte: „Ich wundre⁵ mich, daß du dich noch auf das Meer⁶ wagst“; da doch⁷ dein Vater, Großvater und Urgroßvater alle auf dem Wasser gestorben⁸ sind.“ „Lieber Freund,“ fragte der Matrose, „wo starb denn dein Vater?“ „Im Bett, wie alle seine Vorfahren¹⁰ vor ihm,“ war dessen¹¹ Antwort. „Dann wundert es auch mich, daß du dich noch ins Bett wagst, da doch dein Vater, Großvater und Urgroßvater darin gestorben sind,“ bemerkte¹² der Matrose.

¹ retort. ² sailor. ³ voyage. ⁴ to embark, to go on board. ⁵ to wonder. ⁶ sea. ⁷ to venture. ⁸ since indeed. ⁹ sterben: du stirbst, er stirbt, starb, ist gestorben. ¹⁰ ancestors. ¹¹ his. ¹² to remark, to observe.

8a. — A Sailor's Retort.

A merchant met¹ a sailor, and had a conversation² with him. Among other things³ he asked him where his father died. The sailor answered: "My father, my grandfather and great-grandfather all died on the sea." "And are you not afraid⁴ to go upon the water?" asked the merchant again. The sailor replied to this⁵: "Will you tell me, please,⁶ where your ancestors died?" "They all died in their beds," said the merchant,

"like good christians⁷." "Now then⁸," said the sailor, "your ancestors all died in bed, and you are not afraid to go to bed, and am I to⁹ be afraid to go to sea, because¹⁰ my ancestors died there?"

¹ to meet, begegnen (reg., comp. ins. verb dative). ² Unterhaltung (f.). ³ among other things, unter anderen Dingen, unter anderem. ⁴ sich fürchten: ich fürchte mich, du fürchtest dich, er fürchtet sich (reg.). ⁵ to this, darauf. ⁶ please, gefälligst. ⁷ Christ (m., pl. -en). ⁸ now then, nun. ⁹ I am to, ich soll (as: I am to go to Boston, ich soll nach Boston gehen; somebody desires me to go). ¹⁰ weil (subord. conj.).

9. Der Franzose¹ in England.

Ein Franzose begegnete² einem englischen Soldaten mit der Waterloo-Medaille,³ und tadelte⁴ die englische Regierung, daß sie eine solche⁵ Kleinigkeit⁶ verleihe,⁷ die keine drei Franken koste.⁸ „Das ist freilich wahr⁹," erwiderte der Held¹⁰; „aber sie¹¹ kostet der französischen Regierung einen Napoleon¹²."

¹ Frenchman. ² See note 1, English exercise 8. ³ medal. ⁴ to blame, to find fault with. ⁵ eine solche, such a. ⁶ trifle. ⁷ verleihen, verlieh, verliehen; verleihe (subj. mood after indirect speech =) to bestow. ⁸ to cost (subj. mood as in note 7). ⁹ Das ist freilich wahr, to be sure, I admit. ¹⁰ hero. ¹¹ sie, she (here the medal = it). ¹² Napoleon is a gold coin worth about \$4.00; but the word is used here as pun, and refers to Napoleon I.

9a. — The Frenchman in England.

A Frenchman was once travelling¹ in England. Here, among other strangers,² he met an English soldier, who had on his breast³ a medal in memory⁴ of the battle⁵ of⁶ Waterloo. The Frenchman, a little vexed,⁷ sneered⁸ at the English government for bestowing⁹ such a trifle, that was not worth three francs. The Englishman, proud¹⁰ of the honor¹¹ of the medal, and ready¹² with a retort, replied coolly: "It may¹³ be as you say in regard¹⁴ to the value¹⁵; I am not certain. But what I (do) know for¹⁶ certain is, that it cost the French government a

Napoleon." The words of the Englishman have, as may easily be seen,¹⁷ a double¹⁸ meaning; but, very likely,¹⁹ the Frenchman took that²⁰ which concerned²¹ him. At least²² we hear²³ of no reply²⁴ from²⁵ him.

¹ was travelling, travelled: reisen (reg.). ² Fremde (m., pl. -n)., ³ Brust (f.). ⁴ in memory of, zur Erinnerung an (acc.). ⁵ Schlacht (f.). ⁶ bei. ⁷ a little vexed, ein wenig ärgerlich. ⁸ to sneer at, verspotten (reg.). ⁹ for bestowing, that it bestowed. ¹⁰ proud of, stolz auf (acc.). ¹¹ Ehre (f.). ¹² ready with, bereit mit, or bei der Hand mit. ¹³ It may, das mag. ¹⁴ in regard to, in Bezug auf (acc.). ¹⁵ Wert (m.). ¹⁶ für. ¹⁷ as may easily be seen, wie leicht zu sehen ist. ¹⁸ doppelt (adj.). ¹⁹ very likely, sehr wahrscheinlich. ²⁰ die (fem., referring to "meaning"; a fem. in German). ²¹ betreffen, es betrifft, betraf, betroffen (acc.). ²² wenigstens. ²³ to hear of, hören von (dat.). ²⁴ Antwort (f.). ²⁵ von ihm.

10. Zwei Maler.¹

Ein ärmlicher² Künstler,³ der sich für⁴ einen großen Maler hielt,⁶ sprach⁵ eines Tages zu einem anderen Maler davon,⁵ die Decke⁴ seines Saales⁷ zu bemalen.⁸ „Ich weiß⁹ sie erst¹⁰,“ sagte er, „und dann werde ich sie malen.“ „Ich denke,“ sagte sein Freund, der ein Schelm¹¹ war, „es wäre¹² besser, Sie malten dieselbe¹³ erst und weißten sie dann.“

¹ painter. ² poor, wretched. ³ artist. ⁴ sich halten für: ich halte mich, du hältst, er hält, hielt, gehalten, to think one's self. ⁵ sprechen: du sprichst, er spricht, sprach, gesprochen; davon sprechen, to speak of it = spoke of painting. ⁶ ceiling. ⁷ hall. ⁸ to paint. ⁹ to whitewash. ¹⁰ first. ¹¹ rogue. ¹² would be. ¹³ the same, it.

10a. — Two Painters.

There was once a man who thought he was¹ a great painter. One day he wished to paint his hall very beautifully. He spoke to another painter of it, and also told him what² beautiful sceneries³ he would⁴ paint on⁵ the ceiling. "First," said he, "I shall whitewash it as nicely⁶ as possible,⁷ and then paint it." His friend, who was a great artist as well as a wit,⁸ answered

mischievously⁹: "Allow¹⁰ me to give you a good advice¹¹: You had better paint it first,¹² and then whitewash it¹³."

¹ was, wäre (subj. mood, in indirect speech after think=denken).
² what, what kind of, was für. ³ Landschaften (pl.). ⁴ wollte (impf. tense of wollen). ⁵ auf (acc. of the verb of motion). ⁶ hübsch, neat. ⁷ möglich.
⁸ as well as a wit, sowohl als auch ein Witkopf, or als auch, etc. ⁹ schaden= froh, boshast, schelmisch. ¹⁰ erlauben (reg.). ¹¹ Rat. ¹² you had better paint it first, malen Sie dieselbe lieber erst. ¹³ it, es (here referring to the fem. noun Decke; sie, she).

Beantworten Sie auf Deutsch die folgenden Fragen:

Was dachte dieser Mann in der Anekdote von sich selbst?

Welchen Rat gab ihm ein anderer Maler?

Welcher von diesen zwei Männern hätte die Decke schöner malen können (hätte malen können, could have painted), der Erstere oder der Letztere?

11. Die Sporen¹ verbrennen.²

Als ein Reisender in einer sehr kalten Nacht in die Küche³ eines Wirtshauses⁴ kam, stand⁵ er so nahe bei⁶ dem Feuer, daß er seine Stiefel⁷ verbrannte. Ein Mann, welcher in einer Ecke⁸ saß,⁹ rief ihm zu¹⁰: „Mein Herr, Sie werden gleich¹¹ Ihre Sporen verbrennen.“ „Sie meinen vermutlich¹² meine Stiefel,“ sagte der Herr. „Nein,“ erwiderte der Andere, „diese¹³ sind schon verbrannt.“

¹ Spurs. ² verbrennen, verbrannte, verbrannt, to burn, to spoil by burning, or to consume by fire. ³ kitchen. ⁴ inn. ⁵ stehen, stand, gestanden. ⁶ so nahe bei, so near (to). ⁷ boot. ⁸ corner. ⁹ sitzen, saß, geessen, to sit, to be sitting. ¹⁰ zurufen: rief zu, zugerufen (dat.). ¹¹ soon, directly. ¹² probably, very likely. ¹³ diese, these (the demonstrative pronoun often stands in German for the personal pronoun, as here = they).

11a. — Burning the Spurs.

It was a cold night. It was snowing¹ fast,² and the wind blew.³ A traveller came to a country-inn⁴ late that night,⁵ and

as his boots were wet,⁶ and his feet cold, he went into the warmest⁷ room⁸ of the house, the kitchen. There was a large fireplace⁹ there, and a good fire in it.¹⁰ He now¹¹ wanted¹² to warm¹³ his feet; but as he stood too¹⁴ near the fire, he burned his boots. When a man, who was sitting in a corner, saw it, he said after a while¹⁵: "Sir, you will soon burn your spurs." The traveller, not believing¹⁶ what this man said, replied: "You mean probably my boots," for¹⁷ he did not think it possible¹⁸ that his steel¹⁹ spurs could burn. Upon this²⁰ the man in the corner answered coolly: "Oh no, sir, I mean what I say, for your boots were²¹ burned some time ago²²."

¹ it was snowing, it snowed, schneien (reg.). ² starf. ³ bläsen, bließ, geblasen, or gehen. ⁴ Landwirthshaus (n.). ⁵ that night, in that night, in jener Nacht (fem. noun of time use generally a preposition to form adverbial expressions. ⁶ naß. ⁷ warm, comp. wärmer, sup. wärmst (adj. of one syllable modify the root-vowel, if the vowel can be modified in forming the degrees of comparison, with some exceptions). ⁸ Zimmer (n.).

Feuerplatz (a coined word). ¹⁰ darin. ¹¹ he now wanted = he wanted now, nun. ¹² wollte. ¹³ wärmen. ¹⁴ zu. ¹⁵ after a while, nach einer Weile, nach einiger Zeit. ¹⁶ not believing, who believed not. ¹⁷ for, denn (a coordinate conj., no change of construction). ¹⁸ he did not think it possible, er hielt es nicht für möglich. ¹⁹ Stahl (m.). ²⁰ darauf. ²¹ were, are (pres. tense). ²² some time ago, schon lange.

12. General Washington.

Der berühmte¹ General Georg Washington saß einmal mit mehreren² seiner Offiziere³ bei Tische.⁴ Da stieß⁵ einer von ihnen einen Fluch⁶ aus.⁵ Washington ließ⁷ Messer und Gabel fallen,⁷ warf⁸ einen strengen⁹ Blick¹⁰ auf den Flucher,¹¹ so daß dieser die Augen¹² niederschlug.¹³ Washington sagte dann: „Ich hätte geglaubt,¹⁴ wir alle betrachteten¹⁵ uns selbst als anständige¹⁶ Männer.“

¹ famous, renowned, celebrated. ² several. ³ officer. ⁴ bei Tische, at the table, at dinner. ⁵ ausstoßen: du stößest, er stößt, stieß aus, ausgestoßen, to utter. ⁶ curse. ⁷ ließ fallen, let fall, to drop. ⁸ werfen: du

wirft, er wirft, warf, geworfen, to throw. ⁹ severe. ¹⁰ look. ¹¹ curser. ¹² eye. ¹³ niederschlug, schlägt, schlägt, schlug nieder, niedergeschlagen, to cast down. ¹⁴ ich hätte geglaubt (subj. mode, plupf. tense, instead of second conditional, "I should have thought." ¹⁵ to consider. ¹⁶ respectable.

12a. — General Washington.

The father of his country, General George Washington, was sitting (sat) once at dinner ¹ with a number ² of his officers, when one of them uttered an oath. As Washington heard this, he laid ³ knife and fork on ⁴ the table, and cast a reproving ⁵ glance ⁶ at ⁷ the swearer. The guilty ⁸ officer noticed ⁹ it, and cast down his eyes with shame.¹⁰ After a while Washington said: "I thought we were ¹¹ all respectable men."

[One would ¹² think that Washington's example ¹³ would bear ¹⁴ good fruit ¹⁵; but, alas,¹⁶ that is not the case.¹⁷ On the contrary,¹⁸ common ¹⁹ people in America swear a great deal ²⁰; and not only ²¹ men, but also ²¹ boys ²³ we hear swear. And what is indeed ²³ worse than to hear a little fellow ²⁴ utter a great ²⁵ oath !]

¹ zu Tische, beim Mittagessen. ² Anzahl (f.). ³ legen (reg.). ⁴ auf (acc. verb of motion; when the English preposition "on" has the meaning of "upon," the German is auf). ⁵ tadelnd (adj.). ⁶ Blick (m.). ⁷ auf (acc.). ⁸ schuldig (adj.). ⁹ bemerken (reg.). ¹⁰ vor Scham. ¹¹ were (subj. mode after "thought," denken. ¹² man sollte. ¹³ Beispiel (n.). ¹⁴ tragen, trägt, trägt, trug, getragen. ¹⁵ Frucht (f., pl. Früchte). ¹⁶ leider. ¹⁷ Fall (m.). ¹⁸ on the contrary, im Gegenteil. ¹⁹ gewöhnlich. ²⁰ a great deal, much, viel. ²¹ not only . . . but also, nicht nur . . . sondern auch. ²² in der That. ²³ schlimmer. ²⁴ Bursche (m., pl. -n). ²⁵ schwer.

13. Das Kalb ¹ ein wenig ² halten.³

Lord Abington ging eines Tages durch ein Dorf ⁴ und begegnete einem Knaben, der ein Kalb mit sich führte,⁵ und welcher, als der Lord an ihn herankam,⁶ stehen blieb ⁷ und ihn mit offenem Munde anschaute.⁸ Der Lord fragte den Knaben, ob er ihn kenne.⁹ Dieser antwortete „Ja.“ „Wie heiße ich denn,“ sagte der Lord dann.

„Lord Abington,“ antwortete der Knabe. „Warum¹⁰ nimmst¹¹ du also¹² deinen Hut nicht ab?“ fragte der Lord wieder.¹³ „Das will ich gern thun,¹⁴ mein Herr,“ antwortete der Knabe, „wenn Sie das Kalb ein wenig halten wollen.“

¹ calf. ² a little, a little while. ³ halten, hältst, hält, hielt, gehalten, to to hold. ⁴ village. ⁵ mit sich führen, to lead (with one's self). ⁶ herankommen, komme heran, an ihn herankommen, to come near him, to approach. ⁷ stehen bleiben, blieb; stehen geblieben, ich bin, to remain standing, to stop. ⁸ anschauen, to look at, to gaze at. ⁹ kennen, kannte, gekannt, to know, to be acquainted (kennen, subj. mode of present tense, for past tense [which often occurs] after ob in indirect questions). ¹⁰ why. ¹¹ abnehmen, to take off. ¹² then. ¹³ again. ¹⁴ thun, that, gethan, to do.

13a. — Holding the Calf a Minute.

A certain Lord Abington, an Englishman, was one day on a short¹ journey, and came through a village. Here he met a boy who was leading a calf. This boy stopped on the road² and stared at the lord with open mouth, when he came near him. When the lord noticed the boy, he also stopped, and asked him if he knew³ him. The boy then answered “Yes,” and the gentleman asked him what his name was.⁴ The boy with the calf gave⁵ his name.⁶ Then the lord questioned⁷ him once more⁸: “Why do you not take off your hat?” The boy replied coolly, he would gladly do that, if Lord Abington would hold his calf a minute.

¹ kurz. ² Landstraße (f.); Straße (f.); Weg (m.). ³ kennen (present tense, subj. mode to be used). ⁴ heißen, hieß, geheißen (use subj. mode, present tense). ⁵ geben, gibst, giebt, gab, gegeben. ⁶ Name (m.). ⁷ to question, to ask. ⁸ once more, noch einmal.

14. Die goldene¹ Gans.²

Die Königin von Hannover kehrte³ auf einer Reise in einem Wirtshause ein,³ „Die goldene Gans“ genannt,⁴ wo sie für drei Tage dreihundert Thaler bezahlen⁵ mußte. Der Wirt⁶ ersuchte⁷

sie beim Einsteigen⁸ in den Wagen unterthänigst,⁹ ihm bei ihrer Rückkehr¹⁰ wieder die Ehre ihres Besuchs¹¹ zu gönnen.¹² „Wenn Sie wollen, daß ich das thun soll, mein lieber Herr, so müssen¹³ Sie mich nicht wieder für Ihr Schild¹⁴ halten¹⁵,“ antwortete die Königin freundlich.¹⁶

¹ golden. ² goose. ³ einkehren, to alight. ⁴ nennen, nannte, genannt, to call, to name. ⁵ to pay. ⁶ host, landlord. ⁷ to request. ⁸ beim Einsteigen, on entering. ⁹ humbly. ¹⁰ on her return. ¹¹ visit. ¹² to grant. ¹³ müssen: ich muß, du mußt, er muß, wir müssen, etc., mußte, gemußt, must, to be obliged (as in English, the verb following is used without zu in German). ¹⁴ sign. ¹⁵ halten für, to take for. ¹⁶ good-naturedly.

14a.—The Golden Goose.

When the queen of Hanover was once on a journey, she alighted¹ at a country-inn. It is customary² for almost³ all the inns in the old world to have⁴ a name (for example⁵: “The Lion⁶,” “The Star⁷,” “The Sun⁸,” “The Moon⁹,” “The Bear¹⁰,” etc.¹¹). This was called¹² “The Golden Goose.” The weather being pleasant,¹³ and the surroundings¹⁴ charming,¹⁵ she stayed¹⁶ three days. When she was about¹⁷ to depart,¹⁸ the landlord sent¹⁹ up a bill²⁰ of \$300. She paid it without finding fault²¹ with it.²² He saw²³ her then to²⁴ her carriage, and requested her, with the greatest humility,²⁵ to favor him again with a visit on her return. She replied good-naturedly²⁶: “If you want²⁷ me to do that, you must not take me again for your sign.”

¹ einkehren. ² gebräuchlich. ³ fast, beinahe. ⁴ for “almost,” “to have,” “that almost all have.” ⁵ for example, zum Beispiel (usually abridged z. B.). ⁶ Löwe (m.). ⁷ Stern (m.). ⁸ Sonne (f.). ⁹ Mond (m.). ¹⁰ Bär (m., pl. -en). ¹¹ etc., und so weiter (usually abridged u. s. w.). ¹² to be called: heißen, hieß, geheißen. ¹³ being pleasant (this pres. part. is best translated by a conj., as: since the weather, etc., da, etc.; pleasant = angenehm). ¹⁴ Umgebung (f., use sing.). ¹⁵ reizend. ¹⁶ bleiben (to remain). ¹⁷ to be about = im Begriff sein, zu; ich bin im Begriff. ¹⁸ to depart, abzureisen. ¹⁹ to send up, hinaufschießen (reg.). ²⁰ Rechnung (f.). ²¹ without finding fault, ohne sich zu beklagen. ²² with it, darüber. ²³ to see to = begleiten (reg.) bis. ²⁴ an (acc.). ²⁵ Demut (f.). ²⁶ gutmütig, freundlich. ²⁷ want me, want that I should do that.

15. Wieder jung werden.¹

Ein kleines fünf Jahre² altes Mädchen³ liebte⁴ ihre Mutter und Großmutter gleich sehr.⁵ An dem Geburtstage⁶ der Letztern⁷ sagte ihre Mutter zu ihr: „Mein liebes Kind, du mußt Gott bitten,⁸ daß er deine Großmutter segne,⁹ und daß sie sehr alt werden möge.¹⁰ Das Kind sah seine Mutter mit einigem¹¹ Erstaunen¹² an. Die Mutter, welche den Blick bemerkte, sagte: „Nun, willst du nicht Gott bitten, daß deine Großmutter sehr alt werde¹³?“ „Ach, Mutter,“ sagte das Kind, „sie ist schon alt, ich will lieber beten, daß sie wieder jung werde.“¹⁴

¹ werden, wirst, wird, wurde, geworden, to become, to grow. ² year. ³ girl. ⁴ to love. ⁵ gleich sehr, equally well. ⁶ birthday. ⁷ the latter. ⁸ bitten, bat, gebeten, to ask, to beg, to pray to. ⁹ segnen (reg. segne; subj. mode of the pres. tense after the verb bitten), to bless. ¹⁰ mögen: ich mag, etc., möchte, gemocht (möge, subj. mode of pres. tense; see note 9). ¹¹ some. ¹² surprise. ¹³ Subj. mode after the verbs bitten and beten.

15a. — Becoming Young Again.

A lady had a little daughter about five years old, who loved her mother and grandmother equally well. On the birthday of the latter, the mother asked¹ her little daughter Emma (that² was her name³) to pray to God that he would bless her grandmother, and that she might become very old. Her grandmother was quite⁴ old already,⁵ and the little girl knew⁶ enough to see it. She therefore⁷ looked at her mother with surprise at this request.⁸ The mother noticed the look of her child, and asked again: “Well,⁹ will you not pray to God that your grandmother may become older?” The little girl answered with childlike¹⁰ simplicity¹¹: “Dear mother, grandma is already very old, I would rather pray to God that she may become young again.”

¹ bitten, bat, gebeten. ² so. ³ heißen. ⁴ ziemlich. ⁵ schon. ⁶ wissen. ⁷ daher. ⁸ at this request, bei diesem Ersuchen. ⁹ nun. ¹⁰ kindlich. ¹¹ Ein, falt (f.), Unschuld (f.), innocence.

16. „Sein oder nicht sein.“

Ein Schauspieler¹ wandte² sich an den Direktor³ Quin, um⁴ auf dessen⁵ Bühne⁶ zugelassen⁷ zu werden,⁸ und begann⁹ den berühmten Monolog¹⁰ aus Hamlet: „Sein oder nicht sein, das ist die Frage¹¹.“ Dieser alberne¹² Vortrag¹³ mißfiel¹⁴ Quin so sehr, daß er ausrief¹⁵: „Auf Ehre, das ist keine Frage; ganz¹⁶ gewiß¹⁶ nicht sein.“

¹ Actor. ² sich wenden, wandte mich, ich habe mich gewandt; at times gewendet = to apply, make application to. ³ manager. ⁴ um... zu, in order to. ⁵ dessen = whose, of whom, his. ⁶ stage. ⁷ zulassen, lasse zu, ließ zu, zugelassen, to admit. ⁸ Passive voice. ⁹ beginnen, begann, begannen, to begin. ¹⁰ soliloquy. ¹¹ question. ¹² absurd, simple. ¹³ delivery, recital. ¹⁴ mißfallen, mißfällt, mißfiel, mißfallen, to displease. ¹⁵ ausrufen, rief aus, ausgerufen, to cry out. ¹⁶ ganz gewiß, most certainly.

16a. — “To be or not to be.”

It once happened¹ that an actor came to London in order to obtain² a situation³ in⁴ one of the London⁵ theaters. He therefore went to Mr. Quin, at that time⁶ stage-manager of the far-famed⁷ Drury Lane Theater. In order to give this gentleman a specimen⁸ of his ability⁹ as a dramatic¹⁰ actor, he declaimed¹¹ the famous soliloquy from Shakespeare's Hamlet: “To be or not to be, that is the question.” The applicant¹² delivered¹³ this fine passage¹⁴ absurdly enough, and the manager, himself¹⁵ a famous dramatic actor, and an expert¹⁶ in¹⁷ such things, stopped¹⁸ him in the same¹⁹ strain²⁰: “There can be no question; most certainly not to be.”

¹ geschehen, geschieht, geschah, geschehen (impersonal verb). ² zu erlangen (reg.). ³ Anstellung (f.), Stelle (f.). ⁴ auf. ⁵ Londoner (adj. indeclinable. — Adjectives of proper names, of cities, towns and countries, are often formed by adding er to the name, and are not declined). ⁶ zur Zeit. ⁷ weit berühmt. ⁸ Probe (f.). ⁹ Fähigkeit (f.). ¹⁰ als ein dramatischer. ¹¹ deklamieren (reg.; past part. deklamiert, not gedeklamiert). ¹² Bewerber (m.). ¹³ vortragen: trägst, trägt vor, trug vor, vorgetragen. ¹⁴ Stelle (f.). ¹⁵ selbst. ¹⁶ Kenner (m.). ¹⁷ von (dat.). ¹⁸ to stop, to interrupt, unterbrechen, unterbrichst, unterbricht, unterbrach, unterbrochen. ¹⁹ der-, die-, dasselbe. ²⁰ Ton (m.), or Zug (m.).

Beantworten Sie die folgenden Fragen auf Deutsch:

Wer kam nach London, und was wollte er da?

Zu wem ging dieser Schauspieler, um eine Anstellung zu erlangen?

Welche Stellung hatte Quin zu jener Zeit?

Was that dieser Schauspieler, um dem Direktor eine Probe seiner Fähigkeit zu geben?

War der Direktor mit der Deklamation des Bewerbers zufrieden?

17. Der Reisende¹ und der Schiffer.²

Ein Reisender kam an einen Fluß³ und mietete⁴ ein Boot, um ihn überzusetzen.⁵ Da das Wasser ein wenig bewegter⁶ war, als ihm gefiel,⁷ so fragte er den Schiffer, ob jemand bei dieser Überfahrt⁸ verloren worden wäre.⁹ „Niemals¹⁰,“ erwiderte der Schiffer, „niemals! Mein Bruder ertrank¹¹ hier letzte Woche,¹² aber wir fanden ihn am nächsten Tage wieder.“

¹ Reisende, traveller (is an adj., and is declined like one, as: der Reisende, ein Reisender). ² boatman. ³ river. ⁴ to hire. ⁵ to ferry him across. ⁶ rough. ⁷ gefallen, es gefällt mir, gefiel, es hat mir gefallen = to please. ⁸ passage. ⁹ verlieren, verlor, verloren; worden wäre (subj. mode of plupf. tense of werden forming passive voice; subj. mode after indirect question = “had been lost”). ¹⁰ never. ¹¹ ertrinken, ertrank, ertrunken, to be drowned. ¹² week.

17a. — The Traveller and the Boatman.

A man was once on a journey, and came to a river, across¹ which (there) was no bridge²; neither³ was the water frozen,⁴ as it was in summer. He had⁵ to hire a boat, therefore, to take (ferry) him across. The weather was quite windy,⁶ and consequently⁷ the water rougher than he liked. As he had not often been on the water, he was a little frightened,⁸ and asked the boatman, if (there) were (any) danger⁹ at such times,¹⁰ and if anybody had ever been lost on this passage. The sailor, a man of few words,¹¹ and one¹² who took everything literally,¹³ answered

quietly: "Never lost, sir, never! It is true,¹⁴ my brother was drowned here last month,¹⁵ but we found him the day after¹⁶."

¹ über (prepos., acc.). ² Brücke (f.). ³ auch . . nicht. ⁴ gefrieren, gefror, gefroren. ⁵ had, was obliged, müssen. ⁶ windig. ⁷ folglich. ⁸ erschrecken, erschrocken. ⁹ Gefahr (f.). ¹⁰ zu solchen Zeiten. ¹¹ of few words, von wenig Worten. ¹² einer. ¹³ wörtlich; buchstäblich. ¹⁴ zwar. ¹⁵ Monat (m., acc. definite time). ¹⁶ nachher.

18. Der Schulmonarch.

Als Karl der Zweite den Doktor Busby besuchte,¹ soll² der Doktor, den Hut auf dem Kopfe,³ durch die Schule gegangen sein, während⁴ Se.⁵ Majestät, den Hut in der Hand, hinter ihm her-schritt.⁶ Als der König aber an der Thüre Abschied⁷ nahm, redete⁸ ihn der Doktor mit großer Demut so⁹ an⁸: „Sire, ich hoffe,¹⁰ Ew.¹¹ Majestät werden¹² meinen Mangel¹³ an Respekt entschuldigen¹⁴; denn, wenn meine Knaben wüßten,¹⁵ daß es einen größeren Mann im Reiche¹⁶ gäbe¹⁷ als ich, so würde ich nie im Stande¹⁸ sein, sie zu regieren¹⁹.“

¹ to visit. ² sollen is used here in the meaning of "is said or reported to be" (sollen can, in this sense, be used only in the pres. tense; the following verb may stand in the past, as: er soll angekommen sein, he is said to have arrived). ³ his head. ⁴ while. ⁵ His. ⁶ herschreiten, schritt her, hergeschritten, to stride, to step, to walk, to walk on behind him. ⁷ leave (farewell). ⁸ anreden, ich rede an, to address. ⁹ thus. ¹⁰ to hope. ¹¹ your. ¹² werden after the subj. in the singular. — Princes are addressed in the plural in court language. ¹³ Mangel an, want of. ¹⁴ excuse. ¹⁵ wüßten (subj. mode, of imperf. tense after wenn, "if," conditionally). ¹⁶ realm, kingdom. ¹⁷ gäbe, subj. mode, impf. tense of geben (es giebt, "there is," used when no small, distinct place is mentioned; the English nominative is in German in the acc., as: es giebt einen Mann, there is a man. ¹⁸ im Stande sein, to be able. ¹⁹ to govern, to rule.

18a. — The School Monarch.

It happened one day that Charles II. (the second) visited a school. The master (principal) of the school, a certain Dr.

Busby, went with His Majesty through all the rooms, of which¹ there was a great number. As they were going through the various² rooms, the monarch, as it is becoming³ for any⁴ man to do, took off his hat, while the master kept⁵ his on his head. When the king was on the point⁶ of going,⁷ the master went with him as far as the door, and said to him with the greatest humility, he hoped⁸ His Majesty would⁹ excuse his want of respect; but if these boys knew that there was a greater man in the kingdom than he, he should no longer be able to govern them, and they would surely¹⁰ drive him out of the school-house.

¹ deren, or von denen. ² verschieden. ³ it is becoming, es schickt sich. ⁴ it is becoming for any man to do, es schickt sich für Jedermann. ⁵ kept his on his head, kept his on, behielt seinen auf. ⁶ to be on the point, im Begriff sein. ⁷ to go. ⁸ All the following verbs must be in subj. mode, impf. tense, after indirect speech. ⁹ würde, möchte. ¹⁰ sicherlich.

19. Das Fragezeichen.¹

Pope, von Natur klein und verwachsen,² war mit einigen Freunden in einem Caffeehause und stritt³ sich mit ihnen über⁴ den Sinn⁵ einer lateinischen Stelle.⁶ Ein junger Herr, der in der Nähe⁷ stand, bat⁸ höflich⁹ um⁸ das Blatt.¹⁰ Pope reichte¹¹ es ihm mit wegwerfendem¹² Blick hin.¹¹ Nach aufmerksamem¹³ Durchlesen¹⁴ gab jener das Blatt zurück und sagte, er glaubte, daß, um es verständlich¹⁵ zu machen, nach einem gewissen Worte ein Fragezeichen stehen¹⁶ sollte. Pope, ärgerlich,¹⁷ daß der Fehler¹⁸ seinem Scharfblick¹⁹ entgangen²⁰ war, warf²¹ dem jungen Mann die spitzige²² Frage hin: „Was ist ein Fragezeichen?“ Schnell, aber kalt, erwiderte dieser: „Ein kleines, buckliges Ding, das oft unver- schämt²³ fragt.“

¹ interrogation-point. ² deformed. ³ sich streiten, stritt, gestritten. ⁴ about. ⁵ meaning, sense. ⁶ passage. ⁷ near by. ⁸ bitten, bat, gebeten, bitten um, to ask for. ⁹ politely. ¹⁰ paper (leaf). ¹¹ hinreichen (reg.), to hand. ¹² disdainful. ¹³ careful. ¹⁴ perusal. ¹⁵ clear, plain.

¹⁶ stehen, stand, gestanden, to stand. ¹⁷ vexed. ¹⁸ mistake. ¹⁹ scrutiny.
²⁰ entgehen, entging, ist entgangen, to escape. ²¹ hinwerfen, warf hin, hingeworfen, to dart. ²² sharp, spiteful. ²³ impudently.

19a. — The Interrogation-Point.

All the contemporaries¹ of the great English poet, Pope, tell us that he was very plain-featured,² deformed, and very small in stature.³ One evening he was sitting with some friends in a coffee-house, and they were deeply engaged⁴ in conversation⁵ about a learned subject.⁶ Among other things, they were disputing about the meaning of a Latin passage, and could not agree.⁷ A young man, who stood near, had listened⁸ to their opinions,⁹ and after a time politely asked for the paper. Pope handed it to him with a disdainful glance. After the young man had read the manuscript¹⁰ very carefully, he handed it back, and remarked that he thought, to make it intelligible, an interrogation-point should stand after a certain word. Pope, vexed that the omission¹¹ of this important¹² punctuation¹³ had escaped his scrutiny, darted this spiteful question at the young man: "What is an interrogation-point?" Quickly, but coolly, the young man replied: "A small, crooked thing that asks questions¹⁴."

¹ Zeitgenosse (m., pl. -en). ² einfach von Aussehen, häßlich. ³ von Körper, von Statur. ⁴ vertieft. ⁵ in Unterhaltung. ⁶ ein gelehrter Gegenstand. ⁷ to agree, einig werden. ⁸ to listen to, zuhören (sep. verb; reg., dative). ⁹ Meinung (f.). ¹⁰ Handschrift (f.). ¹¹ Auslassung (f.). ¹² wichtig. ¹³ Interpunktion (f.). ¹⁴ to ask a question, eine Frage stellen, fragen.

20. Die gefundene¹ Brille.²

Ein Herr von einer Bibelgesellschaft,³ welcher eine alte Frau besuchte, um zu sehen, ob sie eine Bibel habe,⁴ wurde mit der folgenden Antwort hart⁵ getadelt⁶: „Glauben Sie, mein Herr, daß ich eine Heidin⁷ bin, daß Sie eine solche Frage an mich richten⁸? Geh!“, sagte sie dann zu einem kleinen Mädchen, „und hole⁹ meine

Bibel aus meiner Schublade,¹⁰ daß ich sie diesem Herrn zeige¹¹.“ Die Bibel, sorgfältig¹² in Papier eingeschlagen,¹³ um den Einband¹⁴ zu schonen,¹⁵ wurde gebracht.¹⁶ Beim Öffnen¹⁷ derselben¹⁸ rief die alte Frau aus: „Ei, wie froh bin ich, daß Sie gekommen sind . . . Hier ist meine Brille, die ich schon seit zwei Jahren suche,¹⁹ und wußte nicht, wo ich sie finden sollte.“

¹ finden, fand, gefunden, to find (an adj. here, formed from a past part.). ² Brille, (f., a singular in German), spectacles. ³ Bible-society. ⁴ habe (subj. mode of pres. tense, instead of past tense, after ob). ⁵ (hard) severely. ⁶ to rebuke. ⁷ heathen. ⁸ to put. ⁹ Geh' und hole, go and get (holen has the meaning of the old English "fetch"). ¹⁰ drawer. ¹¹ to show. ¹² carefully. ¹³ einschlagen, schlägst, schlägt ein, schlug ein, eingeschlagen, to cover, to wrap. ¹⁴ cover. ¹⁵ to protect, to spare. ¹⁶ bringen, brachte, gebracht, to bring (wurde, pass. voice, impf.). ¹⁷ beim Öffnen, on opening. ¹⁸ derselben (gen. case, fem. gender), of the same, it. ¹⁹ to be looking for, seek (as to this pres. tense in German to perf. tense in English, the following may be said: when the action or condition still continues, in German the pres. tense with the word schon, "already," or seit, "since," is used, as: Wie lange sind Sie schon in diesem Lande? How long have you been in this country?).

20a. — The Spectacles Found.

A gentleman, who was engaged¹ as a city missionary² by³ a Bible-society, called upon an old lady to see if she had a Bible. The old lady did not like⁴ this gentleman's question, and rebuked him severely with the following words: "Do you think, sir, that I am a heathen, and have no Bible?" She then sent⁵ a girl, a young servant, who was in the room at the time, to go and get the Bible out of the book-case⁶ in another room that she might⁷ show it to the missionary. The girl brought the Bible as she had been told.⁸ The book was well preserved,⁹ and had, to all appearance,¹⁰ been but¹¹ little used.¹¹ On opening the Bible, the old lady exclaimed with great joy¹²: "How very glad I am that you did come after all,¹³ for here I find my spectacles. I have been looking for them¹⁴ these two years,¹⁵ and could not remember¹⁶ where I had left¹⁷ them¹⁸."

¹ anstellen (sep. verb., reg.). ² Stadt-Missionar. ³ von or bei (dat.). ⁴ I do not like it, es gefällt mir nicht. ⁵ schicken (reg.). ⁶ Bücherschrank (m.). ⁷ können. ⁸ as she had been told = as it had been told to her, wie ihr gesagt worden war. ⁹ well preserved, wohl erhalten. ¹⁰ to all appearance, allem Anscheine nach. ¹¹ had been but little used, war nur wenig gebraucht worden. ¹² Freude (f.). ¹³ dennoch, doch. ¹⁴ for them (sing. in German). ¹⁵ these two years, schon zwei Jahre, or seit zwei Jahren. ¹⁶ sich erinnern, ich erinnere mich. ¹⁷ lassen. ¹⁸ comp. 14.

21. Die Milch wird¹ sauer.

Ein Mann hatte viele unglaubliche² Geschichten³ erzählt, als ein gewisser Professor, welcher gegenwärtig⁴ war, dessen Unverschämtheit⁵ mit folgenden Worten abfertigte⁶: „Aber, meine Herren, das will nicht viel sagen⁷; denn ich versichere⁸ Ihnen, daß der berühmte Organist Vogler einst ein Gewitter⁹ so gut darstellte,¹⁰ daß die Milch meilenweit¹¹ umher¹² sauer wurde.“

¹ to turn. ² incredible. ³ story. ⁴ present. ⁵ impudence. ⁶ to silence. ⁷ not amount to much. ⁸ to assure. ⁹ thunderstorm. ¹⁰ to imitate. ¹¹ for miles. ¹² around.

21a. — The Milk Turned Sour.

There are¹ a great many men, and also boys, who always² have a story to tell. They have a habit³ of doing this,⁴ no matter how incredible⁵ these stories may be; they seem⁶ to believe them themselves. Such a man⁷ was once in the company⁸ of several gentlemen, to whom he told several implausible⁹ stories. One of the gentlemen present,¹⁰ who was not known¹¹ to the story-teller,¹² wished¹³ to pay this man's impertinence in like coin,¹⁴ and said: "But, gentlemen, it amounts to but little what this man has told. I can tell you of¹⁵ an occurrence¹⁶ which is better than all of his stories: I have travelled a great deal, and was present¹⁷ once in a large city when a celebrated organist gave a concert. Among the pieces¹⁸ which he played was one¹⁹ in which he imitated a thunder-

storm, and he did it to such perfection²⁰ that the milk turned sour for miles around."

¹ es giebt (indefinite idea). ² immer. ³ Gewohnheit (f.). ⁴ to do this. ⁵ no matter how incredible, wie unglaublich auch. ⁶ scheinen, schien, geschienen. ⁷ such a man, ein solcher Mann (the indef. article must in German not only precede the noun, but also the adj. and adv., as: so good a woman, eine so gute Frau; yet in this expression, "such a man," there is a like German translation: solch ein Mann; when solch is not declined, and the meaning somewhat differs from: ein solcher Mann). ⁸ Gesellschaft (f.). ⁹ unwahrscheinlich. ¹⁰ gegenwärtig. ¹¹ bekannt (dat.). ¹² Geschichtenerzähler. ¹³ wünschen (reg.). ¹⁴ in like coin, in gleicher Münze. ¹⁵ von. ¹⁶ Begebenheit (f.); Vorfall (m.). ¹⁷ zugegen. ¹⁸ Stück (n.). ¹⁹ eines. ²⁰ to such perfection, so vollkommen, or so vortrefflich.

22. Der junge Astronom.

Am Anfang¹ des siebzehnten Jahrhunderts² lebte in Frankreich ein berühmter Astronom, ein gewisser Cassendi, welcher ein weiser und sehr gelehrter³ Mann war. Schon als Knabe stand⁴ er oft mitten in der Nacht⁵ auf, um den Mond und die Sterne zu beobachten.⁶ Als er sieben Jahre alt war, war er eines Abends mit mehreren⁷ Spielfkameraden⁸ in einem Garten, und es entstand⁹ ein Streit unter¹⁰ ihnen über die Bewegung¹¹ des Mondes und die¹² der Wolken.¹³ Die anderen Knaben, welche alle älter waren als er, behaupteten,¹⁴ daß der Mond mit großer Schnelligkeit¹⁵ hinter den Wolken forteile,¹⁶ während der kleine Peter der Meinung war, daß der Mond still¹⁷ stehe und die Wolken sich bewegten.¹⁸ Alle Gründe,¹⁹ die er ihnen anführte,²⁰ vermochten nicht,²¹ sie zu überzeugen.²² Endlich führte²³ er sie unter einen Baum, ließ sie durch die Zweige²⁴ nach dem Monde sehen und zeigte ihnen, wie der Mond fortwährend²⁵ zwischen denselben²⁶ Zweigen stehen blieb, während die Wolken mit großer Schnelligkeit vorüberzogen.²⁷

¹ at the beginning. ² century. ³ learned, scholarly. ⁴ aufstehen, stand auf, bin aufgestanden, to rise. ⁵ mitten in der Nacht, in the middle of the night. ⁶ to observe. ⁷ several. ⁸ playmate. ⁹ entstehen, entstand, ist entstanden, to arise. ¹⁰ among. ¹¹ motion. ¹² that of. ¹³ cloud. ¹⁴ to assert. ¹⁵ speed. ¹⁶ to hasten on (fortteile, subj. mode after indirect

speech [oblique oration]). ¹⁷ still. ¹⁸ to move. ¹⁹ reason. ²⁰ to adduce. ²¹ could not. ²² to convince. ²³ to take, to lead. ²⁴ branch. ²⁵ continuously. ²⁶ the same. ²⁷ vorüberziehen, zog vorüber, ist vorübergezogen.

22a. — The Young Astronomer.

The celebrated astronomer Gassendi, who lived at the beginning of the 17th century, gave early in his life ¹ indications ² of great genius.³ As a boy he would ⁴ rise in the middle of the night, and look out of the window of his little room to observe the moon and the stars. When he was about seven years old, there arose one evening a dispute between him and his playmates, boys of his own ⁵ age,⁶ concerning the motion of the moon and the clouds. The other boys asserted that the moon with great speed was hastening ⁷ on behind the clouds, while Peter Gassendi, for that was his full name, was of the opinion that the moon stood still and the clouds moved. When all reasons he ⁸ adduced could not convince them of this fact,⁹ he took them under a tree, made them look between the branches toward the full moon, and plainly ¹⁰ showed them how the moon continuously stood still between the same branches while the clouds passed on with great rapidity.

¹ früh im Leben. ² Zeichen (n., pl. —). ³ Geist (m.), or Genie (n.). ⁴ would rise, rose. ⁵ eigen (adj.). ⁶ Alter (n.). ⁷ was hastening, hastened. ⁸ Notice: a relative pronoun omitted in English must be used in German. ⁹ of, von; fact, Thatsache (f.). ¹⁰ deutlich, klar.

23. Der gewissenhafte¹ Indianer.

Ein Weißer² hatte eines Tages einem Indianer eine Handvoll Tabak gegeben. Am nächsten Tage kam der Indianer zu seinem weißen Freund und gab ihm einen Vierteldollar,³ der unter ⁴ dem Tabak gewesen war, was der Weiße wahrscheinlich ⁵ nicht gewußt hatte. — Einige andere Indianer wollten ihm raten,⁶ das Geld zu behalten⁷; er aber legte die Hand auf die Brust und sagte: „Hier

habe ich zwei Menschen: einen guten und einen bösen. Der gute Mensch sagte, das Geld gehöre⁸ nicht mir, und ich sollte es dem weißen Freund zurückbringen; der böse dagegen⁹ behauptete,¹⁰ das Geld wäre mein Eigentum; es sei mir mit dem Tabak gegeben worden; ich könnte ganz ruhig¹¹ sein und mir Feuerwasser¹² dafür kaufen. Ich wußte nicht, wessen Rat ich folgen¹³ sollte. Um endlich die beiden Streiter¹⁴ los¹⁵ zu werden, ging ich zu Bett. Aber des Streitens war kein Ende,¹⁶ ich mußte das Geld zurückbringen."

¹ conscientious. ² a white man. ³ a quarter of a dollar. ⁴ among. ⁵ probably. ⁶ to advise. ⁷ to keep. ⁸ to belong (subj. mode after indirect speech). ⁹ on the other hand. ¹⁰ to maintain, declare, assert. ¹¹ easy. ¹² fire-water. ¹³ to follow, obey. ¹⁴ quarreller. ¹⁵ los werden, to get rid of. ¹⁶ no end of quarrelling.

23a. — The Conscientious Indian.

An Indian asked¹ his neighbor for¹ some tobacco. He put² his hand into his pocket³ and gave him a handful. On the next morning the former came again to his neighbor, and brought³ him back³ a quarter of a dollar that had been among the pieces⁴ of tobacco. When some one asked him why he did not keep⁵ the money, he laid his hand on his heart and said: "Here in my heart I have a good and a bad man. The good man said: 'The money does not belong to you, give it back to its owner⁶.' The bad man said: 'It has been given to you, it belongs to you.' The good man said to this: 'That is not true, the tobacco belongs to you, but not the money.' The bad man then said again: 'Do not be uneasy, go and buy brandy⁷ with it⁸.' I did not know what to do. Finally, to get rid of them, I went to bed. But the bad and the good man quarrelled⁹ all night,¹⁰ so that I had no rest¹¹; I had¹² to bring back the money."

¹ to ask for, bitten um (irr. acc.). ² to put the hand into the pocket, in die Tasche greifen (irr.). ³ zurückbringen (sep. irr.). ⁴ Stück (n., pl. -e). ⁵ behalten (insep. irr., use subj. mode, plupf. tense). ⁶ Eigentümer (m.). ⁷ Brauntwein (m.). ⁸ damit, dafür. ⁹ sich streiten, stritt, gestritten. ¹⁰ the whole night, die ganze Nacht. ¹¹ Ruhe (f.). ¹² müssen, mußte, gemußt.

24. Niemand fragt danach.¹

Ein Deutscher, der bei einem Lord zu Gast² war, warf³ aus Versehen⁴ ein Glas um.⁵ Der Engländer war ärgerlich und fragte ihn, ob das in Deutschland Sitte (Gebrauch⁶) wäre (sei). Gefaßt⁶ erwiderte der Deutsche: „Das nicht grade⁷; aber wenn es dennoch⁸ geschieht, so fragt wenigstens⁹ niemand danach.“

¹ about it. ² who was the guest of a lord. ³ umwerfen, wirfst, wirft um, warf um, umgeworfen = to push over, to overturn. ⁴ by accident. ⁵ custom. ⁶ calmly. ⁷ daß nicht grade, not that exactly. ⁸ after all, however. ⁹ at least.

24a. — Nobody Asks about It.

A certain German gentleman, who was a great scholar,¹ and had quite² a high reputation³ abroad,⁴ visited England. As soon as it became known in London that this scholar had arrived,⁵ he received⁶ several invitations⁷ from prominent⁸ men there. He accepted⁹ that of a certain Lord N., and at dinner had the misfortune¹⁰ to break¹¹ an elegant¹² goblet. He was perfectly unconcerned¹³ about the mishap,¹⁴ but the lord, somewhat displeased,¹⁵ as it seemed, asked him if that were customary in Germany. The German, also a little out of patience¹⁶ at¹⁷ this question, answered calmly: “Well, not exactly¹⁸ a common¹⁹ custom, yet it may happen, and if (it did), it would enter nobody’s mind²⁰ to lose any words²¹ about it.”

¹ Gelehrte (decl. like an adj.). ² ziemlich (adj.). ³ Ruf (m.). ⁴ im Auslande. ⁵ ankommen, kam an, bin angekommen. ⁶ erhalten, erhältst, erhält, erhielt, erhalten. ⁷ Einladung (f., pl. -en). ⁸ hervorragend, bedeutend. ⁹ annehmen (conj. like nehmen). ¹⁰ Unglück (n.). ¹¹ zerbrechen, zerbrach, zerbrochen. ¹² elegant, prächtig. ¹³ vollkommen gleichgültig. ¹⁴ Unfall (m.). ¹⁵ ungehalten. ¹⁶ außer Geduld. ¹⁷ über, bei. ¹⁸ grade. ¹⁹ gewöhnlich. ²⁰ it would enter nobody’s mind, so würde es niemandem einfallen. ²¹ any words, ein Wort.

25. Der Böse.¹

Ein Deutscher hatte durch den Milchhandel² in Philadelphia ein Vermögen³ erworben.⁴ Er ging⁵ dann mit zwei Säcken⁶ Gold

nach Hause und zählte⁷ an Bord seinen Schatz.⁸ Ein böshafter⁹ Affe auf dem Schiffe beobachtete¹⁰ sein Vorhaben¹¹ und erhaschte,¹² als der eine Sack wieder zugebunden¹³ und der andere geleert¹⁴ war, den vollen und war bald¹⁵ damit¹⁶ auf der Spitze¹⁷ des Mastes. Hier öffnete¹⁸ er den Sack, betrachtete¹⁹ das schöne Gold und warf dann ein Stück auf das Verdeck²⁰ und ein anderes ins Wasser, und fuhr²¹ damit fort,²¹ bis er den Sack geleert hatte. Da streckte²² der Deutsche den Arm empor²² und rief: „Das muß der Böse sein; denn was vom Wasser kommt, giebt er dem Wasser wieder, und was von der Milch kommt, giebt er mir.“

¹ The evil one. ² selling milk, milk trade. ³ fortune. ⁴ erwerben, erwirbt, erwarb, erworben, (to acquire, to procure) to make. ⁵ (to go) to sail. ⁶ Sack (m., pl. Säcke), bag. ⁷ to count. ⁸ treasure. ⁹ mischievous. ¹⁰ to watch. ¹¹ doing. ¹² to snatch up. ¹³ zubinden, band zu, zugebunden, to tie up. ¹⁴ to empty. ¹⁵ soon. ¹⁶ with it. ¹⁷ head. ¹⁸ to open. ¹⁹ to eye. ²⁰ deck. ²¹ fortfahren, fährst, fährt fort, fuhr fort, fortgefahren, to continue. ²² emporstrecken, to throw up.

25a. — The Evil One.

A native¹ German, who had been living in Philadelphia for a number of years,² and who by selling milk had made a fortune, sold his property,³ wishing to go home to his native country.⁴ He had his money in two large bags. When he was on board the ship, he counted over his treasure like⁵ all misers. There was a mischievous monkey on the vessel (ship) who watched the actions of the German and, as soon as he saw an opportunity,⁷ snatched one bag and ran⁸ up the main-mast⁹ as high¹⁰ as he could. Here he imitated,¹¹ monkey-like,¹² what he had seen¹³ the German doing on deck, i. e. he counted the gold. But, to the consternation¹⁴ of the owner¹⁵ of the gold, he threw one piece over board¹⁶ and one piece on deck, and continued doing this until the bag was emptied. The German ex-milk-merchant,¹⁷ seeing this,¹⁸ threw up his arms in despair¹ and exclaimed in his native tongue²⁰: “That must surely be

the evil one, for, what came from water he returns to the water, and what came from the milk he gives to me."

¹ geboren (adj.). ² für eine Anzahl von Jahren. ³ Eigentum (n.).
⁴ native country, Geburtsland, Vaterland. ⁵ wie. ⁶ Geizhals (m., pl. Geizhähle). ⁷ Gelegenheit (f.). ⁸ hinaufklettern (reg.). ⁹ Hauptmast (m.).
¹⁰ so hoch, or so weit. ¹¹ nachmachen (reg. dat.). ¹² affenmäßig, nach Affen Weise. ¹³ what he had seen doing, was er hatte thun sehen. ¹⁴ zur Bestürzung. ¹⁵ Eigentümer. ¹⁶ über Bord. ¹⁷ Ex-Milchhändler. ¹⁸ when he saw this. ¹⁹ Verzweiflung (f.). ²⁰ Muttersprache (f.).

26. Die Barbaren.¹

Eine russische Dame war von einem Herrn zu Tische geladen,² und wurde durch ein unerwartetes³ Hindernis⁴ eine volle Stunde aufgehalten.⁵ Die hungrigen Gäste schmolten⁶ und sahen oft nach⁷ ihren Uhren.⁸ Als sie endlich kam, sagte einer aus der Gesellschaft⁹ auf Griechisch¹⁰ zu seinem Nachbar — weil er glaubte, sie verstehe diese Sprache nicht: — „Wenn eine Dame weder¹¹ jung noch¹¹ schön ist, so sollte sie zur rechten¹² Zeit kommen.“ Darauf drehte¹³ sich die Dame kurz¹⁴ herum¹³ und sprach in derselben Sprache zu dem jungen Mann: „Wenn eine Dame das Unglück¹⁵ hat, mit Barbaren zu speisen,¹⁶ so kommt sie immer früh¹⁷ genug.“

¹ Barbarians. ² einladen, lud ein, eingeladen, to invite (to dinner).
³ unexpected. ⁴ hindrance. ⁵ aufhalten, hältst, hält auf, hielt auf, aufgehalten. ⁶ to grumble. ⁷ at. ⁸ watch. ⁹ company. ¹⁰ in Greek. ¹¹ weder . . . noch, neither . . . nor. ¹² right. ¹³ to turn around. ¹⁴ sharply. ¹⁵ misfortune. ¹⁶ to dine (to eat). ¹⁷ soon, in time.

26a. — The Barbarians.

A gentleman and his wife¹ had been abroad, and having returned² to America, after an absence³ of two years, invited their most intimate⁴ friends to (dinner) dine with them, in order to see them all at the same time. The hour for dinner had arrived,⁵ and all the invited⁶ guests had punctually⁷ pre-

sented ⁸ themselves, except ⁹ a lady, who, to her great regret, ¹⁰ had been detained by an unexpected hindrance. The host, ¹¹ hostess ¹¹ and guests waited ¹² a quarter of an hour, ¹³ half an hour and, with some signs ¹⁴ of impatience, ¹⁵ three-quarters of an hour, ¹⁶ and when she finally arrived, a full hour had passed ¹⁷ beyond ¹⁸ the appointed ¹⁹ time. The lady was known to but ²⁰ few ²¹ of the guests, she being ²² a new acquaintance ²³ of the lady and gentleman of the house. There were present two young gentlemen, also strangers ²⁴ to the lady, and one of them, who had especially ²⁵ shown signs of impatience at ²⁶ the delayed ²⁷ dinner, wishing to express ²⁸ his feelings, ²⁹ remarked to his friend in Greek, thinking ³⁰ the lady would not understand this language: "If a lady is neither young nor beautiful, she should come in time." The lady, however, turned sharply to the speaker, ³¹ and replied in the same language: "When a lady has the misfortune to be in the company of barbarians, she always comes in time ³²."

¹ Gemahlin (f.). ² zurückkehren (reg. comp. sep. verb). ³ Abwesenheit (f.). ⁴ vertraut, intim. ⁵ herankommen (comp. sep. verb; irr. like kommen; aux. "to be," sein). ⁶ eingeladen (adj.). ⁷ pünktlich (adv.). ⁸ to present themselves, sich einstellen (comp. sep. verb, reg.). ⁹ außer (prep., dat.). ¹⁰ zu ihrem großen Bedauern. ¹¹ Herr und Dame des Hauses. ¹² warten (reg.). ¹³ eine Viertelstunde. ¹⁴ some signs = Zeichen. ¹⁵ von Ungeduld. ¹⁶ drei Viertelstunden. ¹⁷ vergehen, verging, ist vergangen. ¹⁸ über. ¹⁹ bestimmt (adj.). ²⁰ and ²¹ known to but few, nur wenigen bekannt. ²² she was. ²³ Bekannte (f.). ²⁴ also strangers to the lady, der Dame auch fremd. ²⁵ besonders. ²⁶ über. ²⁷ verspätet (adj.). ²⁸ ausdrücken (reg.). ²⁹ Gefühl (n.). ³⁰ as he thought. ³¹ to him, who had spoken. ³² zur rechten Zeit.

27. Drei Kronen.¹

Karoline, die Königin von England, dachte eines Tages daran, ² den königlichen Palast und seine Umgebungen ³ zu verbessern; ⁴ unter anderem ⁵ den öffentlichen ⁶ St. James Park zu schließen ⁷ und ihn in einen Garten für den Hof umzuschaffen. ⁸ Sie fragte daher ihren Premierminister, ⁹ Walpole, was das kosten würde. Der Minister antwortete schnell: „Drei Kronen.“

¹ Crown: the emblem of royalty and also an English silver coin of the value of five shillings. A double meaning is here intended. ² dachte daran, thought of (improving). ³ surroundings. ⁴ to improve. ⁵ among other things. ⁶ public. ⁷ schließen, schloß, geschloffen, to close. ⁸ umschaffen, schuf um, umgeschaffen, to transform, to change. ⁹ Prime-minister.

27a. — Three Crowns.

It once occurred¹ to Caroline, Queen of England, to have² the surroundings of the royal palace in London improved.² She wished among other things to close St. James Park, at the time a public place, and to convert it into a royal garden. She therefore asked her prime-minister, Robert Walpole, how much this change³ would cost. Robert Walpole, quick-witted,⁴ and with a striking⁵ answer at hand,⁶ replied: "Three crowns, your majesty." — It is easily to be seen that this answer contained a double meaning; but the queen very likely chose⁷ the one⁸ intended for her, and also followed⁹ the good advice that lay¹⁰ in this answer.

¹ einfallen, fällt, fällt ein, fiel ein, ist eingefallen; es fällt mir ein, it occurs to me. ² to have . . . improved, verbessern lassen. ³ Veränderung. (f.). ⁴ scharfsinnig, von raschem Wit. ⁵ schlagend (adj.). ⁶ bei der Hand. ⁷ wählen (reg.). ⁸ that which was intended for her, die, welche für sie bestimmt war. ⁹ folgen (reg., dat.). ¹⁰ liegen, lag, ist gelegen.

28. Einer zur Zeit.

Als Heinrich der Vierte durch eine kleine Stadt kam, bemerkte¹ er, daß sich die Einwohner² versammelten,³ um ihn bei seiner Ankunft⁴ zu bewillkommen.⁵ Gerade als der Bürgermeister⁶ in der Mitte einer langweiligen⁷ Rede⁸ war, fing⁹ ein Esel an⁹ zu schreien.¹⁰ Darauf wandte sich der König gegen¹¹ den Ort, wo das Tier stand, und sagte: „Meine Herren, einer zur Zeit, wenn es gefällig ist¹².“

¹ to notice, to perceive. ² inhabitants. ³ to assemble. ⁴ arrival. ⁵ to congratulate. ⁶ mayor. ⁷ tedious. ⁸ speech, oration. ⁹ anfangen, fing an, angefangen, to begin. ¹⁰ to bray. ¹¹ towards. ¹² if you please.

28a. — One at a Time.

Henry IV., king of England, was once on a journey through the country. When he approached ¹ a small city, he noticed that the citizens, ² who had heard of his coming, had assembled to receive him with honor. The mayor, the first man of the city, made a rather ³ long and tedious speech full of ⁴ flattering phrases, ⁵ etc. When he was about the middle of his oration, an ass near by ⁷ began to bray. The king then turned towards the place from which the noise ⁸ came, and made the following witty remark ⁹: "Not all at once, ¹⁰ gentlemen; one at a time, if you please."

¹ sich nähern (reg., dat.). ² Bürger (m., pl. —). ³ ziemlich (adv.). ⁴ voll von. ⁵ schmeichelt (adj.). ⁶ Phrase (f.), Redensart (f., pl. -en). ⁷ nahe bei, in der Nähe. ⁸ Lärm (m.). ⁹ Bemerkung (f.). ¹⁰ auf einmal.

29. Englischer Nebel.¹

Der englische Nebel war zu allen Zeiten die Klage ² der Fremden. Ein Freund Gondomars, des spanischen Gesandten, ³ machte diesem seine Aufwartung ⁴ und fragte: „Haben Sie etwas nach Spanien zu bestellen ⁵?“ Gondomar antwortete: „Nur meine Empfehlung ⁶ an ⁷ die Sonne, welche ich nicht gesehen habe, seit ich in England bin ⁸.“

¹ fog. ² complaint. ³ ambassador. ⁴ Aufwartung machen, to wait on, to pay a visit. ⁵ any orders, any commands. ⁶ compliments. ⁷ to. ⁸ have been.

29a. — English Fog.

The fogs of England, and especially of London, are ¹ spoken ² of in all parts of the world. They have become proverbial, ³ and strangers living ⁴ in London have at all times complained ⁵ of them. One day a Spaniard, shortly ⁶ before his departure ⁷ from London, paid a visit to the Spanish ambassador, and when taking ⁸ leave, asked him if he had any message ⁹ to Spain. The ambassador, whose name was Gondomar, replied: "Noth-

ing, sir, nothing to¹⁰ my government, only my compliments to the sun, which I have not seen these¹¹ six months that I have been in England."

¹ passive voice. ² besprochen (comp. insepar. irr. verb, like sprechen, to speak). ³ sprichwörtlich. ⁴ who live. ⁵ sich beklagen über. ⁶ kurz. ⁷ Abreise (f., pl. -en). ⁸ when he took leave (Abschied). ⁹ Sendung (f., pl. -en). ¹⁰ Botschaft (f., pl. -en). ¹¹ an (acc.). ¹² seit den sechs Monaten.

30. Den Geist aufgeben.¹

Ein Schauspieler spielte den Geist in „Hamlet“ sehr schlecht² und wurde ausgezifcht.³ Nachdem⁴ er dieses eine Zeit lang⁵ ertragen⁶ hatte, versetzte⁷ er die Zuschauer⁸ dadurch⁹ in gute Laune,¹⁰ daß⁹ er vortrat¹¹ und sagte: „Meine Damen und Herren, es thut¹² mir außerordentlich¹³ leid,¹² daß meine Bemühungen,¹⁴ Ihnen zu gefallen, erfolglos¹⁵ sind, wenn Sie aber nicht zufrieden¹⁶ sind, so muß ich den Geist aufgeben.“

¹ to give up. ² badly. ³ to hiss. ⁴ after. ⁵ for a time. ⁶ ertragen, erträgst, erträgt, ertrug, ertragen, to bear, to endure, to suffer. ⁷ to put. ⁸ audience. ⁹ dadurch, daß = by (followed by pres. part.). ¹⁰ humor. ¹¹ vortreten, trittst, tritt vor, trat vor, vorgetreten, sein = to step forward. ¹² leid thun, es thut mir leid, I am sorry. ¹³ extremely. ¹⁴ endeavor. ¹⁵ unsuccessful. ¹⁶ satisfied.

30a. — Giving up the Ghost.

When an actor has the misfortune to displease¹ the audience, he may, perchance,² save³ his good reputation by⁴ making a joke⁵ right on the spot.⁶ The hero of our anecdote is an actor, who seems to have played the Ghost in “Hamlet” very poorly, and was hissed. He bore this for a time, until⁷ it occurred to him that he must⁸ do something to turn⁹ the humor of the audience in his favor.¹⁰ He succeeded¹¹ in his plan¹² by stepping to the front¹³ and saying: “Ladies and gentlemen, my efforts to please you seem to be wholly¹⁴ unsuccessful, and I am exceedingly sorry; but, if I cannot satisfy¹⁵ you, it will be best¹⁶ for me to give up the ghost.”

¹ mißfallen (comp. insep. verb, irr., like fallen, dat.). ² vielleicht.
³ retten (reg.). ⁴ thereby, that he, dadurch, daß. ⁵ Scherz (m.), Witß (m.).
⁶ right on the spot, gleich auf der Stelle = sogleich. ⁷ bis (subord. conj.).
⁸ müsse (subj. mode, pres. tense, in indirect speech). ⁹ wenden. ¹⁰ in his favor, zu seinen Gunsten. ¹¹ gelingen, gelang, ist gelungen (impersonal verb, es gelingt mir). ¹² mit seinem Plan. ¹³ to step to the front, vortreten. ¹⁴ gänzlich. ¹⁵ zufrieden stellen. ¹⁶ am besten.

31. Weisheit.¹

Als man² Thales fragte,² was das schwierigste³ und was das leichteste Ding in der Welt wäre,⁴ antwortete er: „Das schwierigste ist, sich selbst kennen⁵ zu lernen,⁶ und das leichteste, an⁷ den Handlungen⁸ Anderer Tadel⁷ zu finden.“

¹ Wisdom. ² man fragte, was asked (passive). ³ difficult. ⁴ wäre (subj. mode after indirect question). ⁵ sich, etc. = to know one's self. ⁶ to learn. ⁷ Tadel finden an, to find fault with. ⁸ actions.

31a. — Wisdom.

Thales, one of the wise men¹ of Greece,² on being³ asked one day by⁴ one of his scholars, what was the most difficult and what the easiest thing in the world, answered: "The most difficult thing in the world is to know one's self, and the easiest to find fault with the actions of others."

[What a wise saying!⁵ Would that all people might⁶ take it to heart.⁷ But, alas, our experience⁸ of to-day⁹ is, that the world takes the easiest. Most people know their neighbors' affairs¹⁰ better than their own.¹¹ A German proverb says: "Sweep first before your own door¹²."]]

¹ wise man, der Weise (decl. like an adj.). ² Griechenland (n.). ³ when he was asked (passive). ⁴ von. ⁵ what, etc. = weldi ein weiser Spruch! ⁶ daß doch... möchten. ⁷ to take to heart, zu Herzen nehmen. ⁸ Erfahrung (f.). ⁹ of to-day, heutigen Tages. ¹⁰ Angelegenheit (f., pl. -en). ¹¹ ihre eigenen. ¹² „Rehre erst vor deiner Thür.“

32. An die Laterne.¹

Ein französischer Abt,² welcher sich während der französischen Revolution bei³ den Demokraten verhaft⁴ gemacht hatte, wurde in einer Nacht vom Pöbel⁵ ergriffen⁶ und nach einer Laterne geschleppt.⁷ „Bitte,⁸ Freunde,“ sagte der Abt, „glaubt ihr, daß ihr besser sehen könnt, wenn ihr mich an die Laterne hängt?“ Dieser Witz beruhigte⁹ das Gefindel¹⁰ und rettete dem Abt das Leben.

¹ Lamp-post. ² abbot, abbé. ³ to. ⁴ obnoxious. ⁵ mob. ⁶ ergreifen, ergriff, ergriffen, to seize. ⁷ to drag. ⁸ pray. ⁹ to pacify. ¹⁰ rabble.

32a. — To the Lamp-Post.

A French abbé who, during the Revolution in France, had made himself obnoxious to the stronger¹ party,² the democrats, was seized one night by the mob, as many a one before and after him³ has been, and dragged to a lamp-post. This would not have been, under ordinary⁴ circumstances,⁵ a very serious⁶ matter⁷; but it meant⁸ death in those days. The abbé, however, was resolved⁹ not to be outwitted,¹⁰ even¹¹ at¹² the most critical¹³ moment.¹⁴ He said to the mob: “Citizens, do you think you can see any better, if you hang me to that lamp-post?” This witticism had the desired¹⁵ effect¹⁶; it appeased the rabble, and saved the abbé’s life.

¹ stark, stärker, stärkst. ² Partei (f.). ³ wie viele (mancher) vor und nach ihm. ⁴ gewöhnlich. ⁵ Umstand (m., pl. Umstände). ⁶ serious, wichtig, gefährlich. ⁷ Sache (f.). ⁸ bedeuten (reg.). ⁹ entschlossen. ¹⁰ überlisten (reg., passive voice). ¹¹ sogar. ¹² im. ¹³ kritisch, entscheidend, bedenklich. ¹⁴ Augenblick (m.). ¹⁵ erwünscht. ¹⁶ Erfolg (m.).

33. In der¹ Tasche.

Als der Graf² von Grancé von einer Flintenkugel³ im Knie verwundet⁴ war, machten die Wundärzte⁵ mehrere Einschnitte.⁶ Zuletzt verlor der Graf die Geduld und fragte, warum sie ihn so

unbarmherzig behandelten¹: „Wir suchen die Kugel,“ sagten sie. „Teufel! warum sagtet ihr das nicht vorher?“ erwiderte der Graf, „ich habe sie in der Tasche.“

¹ my. ² count. ³ musket-ball. ⁴ to wound. ⁵ surgeons. ⁶ incisions. ⁷ cruelly treated.

33a. — In my Pocket.

The Count of Grancé was a French officer, and was well-known in military¹ circles.² It came to pass³ one day in a battle, that he was wounded in his knee by a musket-ball. The surgeons were⁴ at once called, and they went to⁵ work with lancet⁶ and probe⁷ to search⁸ for the ball. In those days chloroform⁹ and ether¹⁰ were not known to the medical¹¹ profession,¹² and in operations¹³ of this kind¹⁴ the pain¹⁵ had¹⁶ to be patiently endured.¹⁷ The surgeons had, for a considerable¹⁸ time, caused¹⁹ the general a great deal of pain, when he at last²⁰ lost his patience, and asked them, if it was necessary to treat him so unmercifully, and what they were²¹ doing with his knee for so long a²² time. The surgeons, astonished²³ at this question, said that they were looking for the ball. Upon this²⁴ the count was almost²⁵ beside himself, and cried²⁶ with²⁷ rage²⁸: “Thunder²⁹! why did you not ask me before,³⁰ you quacks³¹? I have the bullet in my right vest-pocket.”

¹ militärisch. ² Kreis (m., pl. -e). ³ it came to pass, it happened. ⁴ Passive voice. ⁵ to go to work, sich an die Arbeit machen. ⁶ Lanzette (f.). ⁷ Sonde (f.). ⁸ to search for, suchen (reg.). ⁹ Chloroform (n.). ¹⁰ Äther (m.). ¹¹ medizinisch. ¹² Stand (m.). ¹³ Operation (f., pl. -en), bei Operationen. ¹⁴ dieser Art. ¹⁵ Schmerz (m., pl. -en). ¹⁶ müssen, mußte, gemußt. ¹⁷ ertragen (comp. insep. verb, irr., like tragen; “to be endured,” passive voice). ¹⁸ ziemlich lange. ¹⁹ verursachen (reg., dat.). ²⁰ zuletzt. ²¹ the subj. mode after indirect question. ²² for a so long time. ²³ astonished at, erstaunt über (acc.). ²⁴ darauf. ²⁵ beinahe; almost beside himself, beinahe außer sich. ²⁶ rufen, rief, gerufen. ²⁷ vor. ²⁸ Wut (f.), Ärger (m.), Zorn (m.). ²⁹ Donnerwetter! Zum Teufel! ³⁰ vorher. ³¹ Quacksalber.

It may reasonably be expected, after this, that the pupils will be able to work more independently. For this reason it seems no longer necessary to have the original German text precede the English anecdote. The notes also will be found to be less copious, as it is now desirable that the pupil should become more familiar with the lexicon. Neither will the parts of the irregular verbs be given any longer ; indications, however, will be found for a time as to whether the verbs are separable, inseparable or irregular.

PART SECOND.

1. Planting Trees.¹

A very poor (and) old man had only a little hut,² around³ which (there) was a small piece⁴ of land. In one part of this land he had planted vegetables⁵ and flowers. One day he was digging⁶ with a spade⁷ in the other part. A man, much younger than he, who was passing⁸ that way, stopped and asked him what he was doing.⁹ The old man looked up,¹⁰ leaned¹¹ on his spade and answered: "I am planting trees." "Trees!" replied the younger man, "you certainly cannot expect¹² to eat the fruit of them." "I cannot and do not expect to eat the fruit of these trees; but I have during all¹³ my life eaten fruit, and I like it now. Someone planted trees before¹⁴ I was born,¹⁵ and I have eaten the fruit thereof.¹⁶ I now am planting trees that others may eat the fruit, and that a sign of my gratitude¹⁷ may be left¹⁸ when I am gone¹⁹."

¹ Bäume pflanzen. ² Hütte (f.). ³ um (prep. acc.). ⁴ Stück (n.). ⁵ Gemüse (n., pl. —). ⁶ graben (irr.). ⁷ Spaten (m.). ⁸ to pass that way, da or dort vorbeigehen (sep., irr.). ⁹ Subj. mode after indirect question. ¹⁰ aufsehen (sep., irr.). ¹¹ lehnen (reg.). ¹² erwarten (reg.). ¹³ all, ganz (when the English word "all" has the meaning of "whole," the German is ganz). ¹⁴ ehe (sub. conj.). ¹⁵ geboren. ¹⁶ davon. ¹⁷ Dankbarkeit (f.). ¹⁸ may be left, mag zurückbleiben. ¹⁹ sterben (aux. sein; when I have died, wenn ich gestorben bin).

2. His Head when he was a Boy.

Two strangers once went to¹ a museum in London. They had a guide,² who showed them everything³ that was remarkable.⁴ Among many other things he showed a skull,⁵ and told

them it was that of Oliver Cromwell. Now, as this skull was quite small, one of the strangers said: "How could so great a man have so small a head?" "Ah, well⁶!" said the guide, "that was his head when he was a boy."

¹ in . . . Muse'um. ² Führer. ³ alles, was. ⁴ merkwürdig. ⁵ Schädel (m.). ⁶ Ja, nun!

Beantworten Sie auf deutsch die folgenden Fragen:

Wie viele Fremde haben wir hier, und wohin gingen sie?

Wer war bei ihnen, und was sahen sie unter vielen Merkwürdigkeiten (curiosities)?

Da dieser Schädel sehr klein war, was sagte einer der Fremden?

War dieser Schädel groß genug für den eines Mannes?

3. The Donkey laden¹ with Sponges.²

A donkey that was laden with two bags wanted to wade³ through a brook⁴; but he slipped⁵ on the loose⁶ stones and fell into the water. When he stood up again, he felt⁷ that his load had become⁸ much lighter, for he was laden with salt,⁹ and a large part of it had melted.¹⁰ This occurrence¹¹ the donkey bore in mind.¹² When he came back again with a heavy load, and was again in the water, he did not fall this time,¹³ but lay down purposely.¹⁴ But, oh, misfortune! he could not get¹⁵ up again this time; his burden¹⁶ had become much heavier. He was laden with sponges, which filled¹⁷ at once¹⁸ with water, and became so heavy that he lost his life.

¹ beladen. ² Schwamm (m., pl. Schwämme). ³ waten (reg.). ⁴ Bach (m.). ⁵ schlüpfen (reg.). ⁶ los. ⁷ fühlen (reg.). ⁸ werden (irr.). ⁹ Salz (n.). ¹⁰ schmelzen (irr. sein). ¹¹ Vorfall (m.). ¹² to bear in mind, sich merken (reg.). ¹³ dieses Mal. ¹⁴ absichtlich. ¹⁵ aufstehen (sep. irr.). ¹⁶ Last (f.), Ladung (f.). ¹⁷ sich füllen (reg.). ¹⁸ sogleich.

4. Sir Isaac Newton's Dinner.

Sir Isaac Newton had invited a friend to dinner, and forgot¹ to tell his housekeeper² anything³ about it.⁴ The next day⁵

his friend came at noon,⁶ and found Newton in deep thought, as (it) was usual with⁷ him. Dinner⁸ was served,⁹ but, of course, only for one. The friend, without disturbing Newton, sat down and helped¹⁰ himself. When the philosopher had recovered¹¹ from his reveries,¹² he looked at the empty dishes¹³ and said: "Well, really,¹⁴ if the proof¹⁵ were not before my eyes, i. e. if I did¹⁶ not see the empty dishes and plates,¹⁷ I should¹⁸ say I had not yet dined¹⁹."

¹ vergessen (irr.). ² Haushälterin (f.). ³ etwas. ⁴ davon. ⁵ Acc. definite time. ⁶ um Mittag. ⁷ bei. ⁸ Definite article. ⁹ auftragen (sep., irr., passive voice). ¹⁰ zulangen (regular), bedienen (reg.). ¹¹ sich erholen (reg.). ¹² Träumerei (f., pl. -en). ¹³ Schlüssel (f., pl. —). ¹⁴ wirklich. ¹⁵ Beweis (m.). ¹⁶ Subj. mode, impf. tense, after wenn, conditionally. ¹⁷ Teller (m., pl. —). ¹⁸ I should say, ich würde sagen, ich sollte denken, ich sollte meinen. ¹⁹ zu Mittag speisen.

4. Pulling¹ the wrong² Tooth.³

A man named⁴ Snow was going along the street⁵ and held his handkerchief⁶ to⁷ his cheek.⁸ He met one of his acquaintances,⁹ who stopped, spoke to¹⁰ him, and asked him what was the matter with his face.¹¹ Mr. Snow told his friend that he had¹² had the toothache,¹³ and that his cheek was swollen.¹⁴ "Why, that is nothing," said the other, "go to¹⁵ a dentist¹⁶ and have¹⁷ it drawn." "Well, I have just been to¹⁸ a dentist," replied the former, "to have my tooth drawn, but he made a mistake." "How a mistake?" asked the latter. "He drew the wrong tooth, and I was angry enough, I can assure¹⁹ you." "And what did he say then?" "Well, that is all settled²⁰; he did not²¹ charge²² anything²¹ for it," was the answer. "Iknew⁹ it would end²³ that way.²⁴ You are always in luck²⁵."

¹ ausziehen (sep., irr.). ² unecht, falsch. ³ Zahn (m., pl. Zähne). ⁴ Namens. ⁵ die Straße entlang. ⁶ Taschentuch (n., pl. -tücher). ⁷ an (acc.). ⁸ Wache (f.), Wange (f.). ⁹ Bekannte (m., decl. like an adj.). ¹⁰ mit. ¹¹ what was . . . face, was mit seinem Gesichte los wäre (subj. mode after indirect question). ¹² Subj. mode after indirect speech. ¹³ Zahnweh (n.),

Zahnschmerzen (pl.). ¹⁴ geschwollen (past part. of schwellen). ¹⁵ zu (dat.). ¹⁶ Zahnarzt (m.). ¹⁷ have it, cause it to be = lassen (with infin.). ¹⁸ bei (dat.). ¹⁹ versichern (reg. acc.). ²⁰ abgemacht, in Ordnung. ²¹ not anything, nichts. ²² fordern. ²³ enden (reg.). ²⁴ auf diese Weise. ²⁵ you are in luck = you have luck.

5. Living¹ on Air.

A gentleman once told a lady that an apothecary,² a friend of hers,³ had become bankrupt.⁴ When she asked him "why," he told her that her friend was a very honest⁵ man, and had advised⁶ his patients⁷ to breathe⁸ pure⁹ air instead¹⁰ of taking medicine.¹¹ People then followed¹² his advice. He could not sell¹³ his goods,¹⁴ and was obliged¹⁵ to give¹⁶ up business. "Poor man!" she replied, "what a pity¹⁷ he could not live on air, as he had advised his patients (to do)."

¹ to live on, leben von. ² Apotheker (m.). ³ of hers, von ihr. ⁴ to become bankrupt, Bankrott machen (subj. mode, indirect speech). ⁵ aufrichtig, ehrlich, rechtschaffen. ⁶ raten (irr., dat.). ⁷ Patient (m., pl. -en). ⁸ atmen (reg.). ⁹ rein, frisch. ¹⁰ instead to take. ¹¹ Medizin (f.). ¹² folgen (reg., dat.). ¹³ verkaufen (reg.). ¹⁴ Ware (f., pl. -en). ¹⁵ to be obliged, müssen. ¹⁶ aufgeben (sep.). ¹⁷ what a pity, wie schade.

Beantworten Sie auf deutsch die folgenden Fragen :

Wem erzählte ein Herr, daß ein Apotheker Bankrott gemacht hätte?

Kannte diese Dame diesen Apotheker?

Was hatte der Apotheker seinen Patienten geraten?

Was war die Folge (consequence) dieses Rates?

Was halten Sie (think of) von einem solchen Geschäftsmann?

6. Simplicity.¹

A gentleman, who had a very simple² servant, wished to rise very early one morning. Therefore he told his servant the previous³ evening to call him at⁴ five the next morning.⁵ In

the morning the servant was in his master's room at four; but his master being still asleep, he did not awake⁶ him. As soon as his master awoke⁷—it was seven o'clock—he asked John what time⁸ it was. When he heard the time, he said: "Why did you not come at five?" "Sir," answered John, "I was here at four, but you were asleep, and I dared⁹ not disturb¹⁰ you."

¹ Einfalt (f.). ² einfältig. ³ vorher (adverb). ⁴ um. ⁵ Acc. of definite time. ⁶ wecken (reg.). ⁷ erwachen (reg.). ⁸ wie viel Uhr (followed by subj. after an indirect question). ⁹ to dare, to venture, to risk, wagen (reg.). ¹⁰ stören (reg.).

Beantworten Sie auf deutsch die folgenden Fragen:

Was für einen Diener hatte ein Herr?

Wie hieß dieser Diener?

Um wie viel Uhr wollte der Herr den folgenden Morgen aufstehen?

War der Diener früh genug im Zimmer, um seinen Herrn zur rechten Zeit zu wecken?

Warum weckte er aber seinen Herrn nicht?

Wie viele Stunden (hours) später stand der Herr auf, als er wünschte?

7. Good Glass.

About forty years ago,¹ when a certain Rev. D. D.² was pastor³ of a church⁴ in the state⁵ of Massachusetts, he once conducted⁶ an evening-service.⁷ This service was in a little wooden⁸ chapel⁹ that stood by the side of¹⁰ the church. The pulpit¹¹ was very plain,¹² and was lighted¹³ by¹⁴ two small oil-lamps.¹⁵ As the reverend gentleman was offering prayer,¹⁶ he made a gesture,¹⁷ and pushed¹⁸ one of the lamps in front of him¹⁹ upon the floor.²⁰ He quickly²¹ opened his eyes, and looked down.²² Seeing that the lamp was not broken,²³ he remarked: "Well, it was good glass anyway²⁴." He then closed his eyes again, and went on²⁵ with²⁶ his prayer where he had left off.²⁷

¹ ago = before, vor (dat.; this prep. must always precede the object; it may precede or follow the adverb, as: ungefähr vor vierzig Jahren, vor ungefähr v. J.). ² Ehrwürden D. D. (*Divinitatis Doctor*); Pastor, Pfarrer, Prediger. ³ Kirche (f.). ⁴ Staat (m.). ⁵ leiten (reg.). ⁶ Abend-Gottesdienst (m.). ⁷ hölzern. ⁸ Kapelle (f.). ⁹ by the side of, beside, neben (dat. after a verb of rest). ¹⁰ Kanzel (f.). ¹¹ einfach. ¹² erleuchten (reg., passive). ¹³ von (dat.), or durch (acc.). ¹⁴ Lampe (f., pl. -n). ¹⁵ to offer prayer, to pray, beten (reg.). ¹⁶ eine Bewegung mit der Hand. ¹⁷ stoßen (irr.). ¹⁸ in front of him, before him. ¹⁹ Boden (m.). ²⁰ schnell. ²¹ to look down, hinunterblicken (sep., reg.). ²² zerbrechen (insep., irr.). ²³ auf jeden Fall, jedenfalls. ²⁴ to go on, to continue, fortfahren (sep., irr.). ²⁵ in, or mit (dat.). ²⁶ to leave off, aufhören, sep., reg., or stehen bleiben; sein).

8. The Quaker¹ and Benjamin Franklin.

There once lived in Philadelphia a Quaker who was very rich, and who had a large collection² of rare³ books. When Benjamin Franklin lived there, he became acquainted⁴ with this Quaker, and was⁵ often invited by him to come and see⁶ him. It was the library⁷ especially that gave⁸ Franklin great pleasure. One day, shortly before Franklin's departure⁹ to England, he was again at¹⁰ his friend's house, and as he was on the point¹¹ of taking his leave,¹² the Quaker showed him a shorter way to¹³ the street through a rather¹⁴ dark passage.¹⁵ When Franklin was in this passage the Quaker called¹⁶ after him: "Stoop!¹⁷ stoop!" Franklin did not comprehend¹⁸ then what he meant, and went along.¹⁹ Suddenly²⁰ he ran²¹ his head so violently²² against²³ a cross-beam,²⁴ which he had not noticed in the dark, that he almost fell to²⁵ the ground. Not until then²⁶ did Franklin understand fully²⁷ the Quaker's warning²⁸ words.

¹ Quäker. (m.). ² Sammlung (f., pl. -en). ³ selten, or rar. ⁴ bekannt. ⁵ Passive voice. ⁶ to come to see, besuchen (reg.). ⁷ Bibliothek (f.). ⁸ machen (reg.); to give great pleasure, großes Vergnügen machen, or verschaffen. ⁹ Abreise (f.). ¹⁰ bei seinem Freund. ¹¹ to be on the point of, im Begriff sein . . . zu. ¹² to take leave, Abschied nehmen (irr.). ¹³ nach (dat.), or auf (acc.). ¹⁴ ziemlich (adv.). ¹⁵ Durchgang (m.). ¹⁶ nachrufen (sep., irr., dat.). ¹⁷ sich bücken (reg.). ¹⁸ begreifen (reg.). ¹⁹ dahin-

gehen (sep., irr.), or seines Weges gehen. ²⁰ plötzlich. ²¹ stoßen (irr.). ²² heftig, stark. ²³ gegen (acc.). ²⁴ Querbalken (m.). ²⁵ auf. ²⁶ not until then, dann erst, or erst dann. ²⁷ völlig, vollständig. ²⁸ warnend (adj.).

9. The poor Comedian.¹

A poor comedian, who had wit enough, but little money to pay for his dinner, went one day to visit² a banker, known for³ his riches,⁴ as well as for his avarice,⁵ and proposed⁶ to him a transaction,⁷ in which there were, as he said, a hundred thousand dollars to be gained.⁸ As it was just at dinner-time,⁹ and the banker was about to sit down at the table,¹⁰ he invited the comedian to dine with him. The latter accepted.¹¹ After dinner the banker asked the caller¹² some particulars¹³ regarding¹⁴ the operation¹⁵ of which he had spoken. "Sir," said the comedian, "I have been told¹⁶ that you will give two hundred thousand dollars as a dowry¹⁷ to your daughter. Well, I will take her for half¹⁸ that sum. It is clear that, in granting¹⁹ me the hand of your daughter, you will gain a hundred thousand dollars."

¹ Schauspieler (m.), Komödiant (m.). ² to visit a b. = zu einem Bankier. ³ wegen (gen.). ⁴ Reichtum (m.). ⁵ Geiz (m.). ⁶ vorschlagen (sep., irr.). ⁷ Geschäft (n.), or Unternehmen (n.). ⁸ to be gained, zu gewinnen (in German the active voice follows "to be." ⁹ Mittagszeit (f.). ¹⁰ to sit down at the table, sich zu Tische setzen. ¹¹ accepted it, es annehmen (sep., irr.). ¹² Besucher (m.). ¹³ einige Punkte, Einzelheiten. ¹⁴ in Bezug auf (acc.). ¹⁵ See note 7. ¹⁶ I have been told, es ist mir gesagt worden, man hat mir gesagt. ¹⁷ Mitgift (f.). ¹⁸ for half that sum, für die Hälfte dieser Summe, or für die halbe Summe. ¹⁹ to grant, bewilligen (reg., in granting = when you grant).

10. Frederick II. and the Deserter.¹

Frederick II. (the second), king of Prussia, also called the Great, or the only One,² or, by the Empress of Austria, "The Bad Man," was a great as well as a good soldier, and many interesting³ stories are told⁴ of him. He was liked by his soldiers no less⁵ than he was feared by his enemies. It was at

the time of the Seven Years' ⁶ War, a battle was expected ⁷ on the following day, and, well ⁸ knowing that the enemy outnumbered him ⁹ three to one, ¹⁰ he and every soldier feared that the battle would not turn ¹¹ out fortunately for him. He, therefore, on the evening before, was rather restless ¹² in his tent, ¹³ and went out ¹⁴ to make a nocturnal round ¹⁵ through his camp ¹⁶ to see if his soldiers were in any way ¹⁷ disheartened. ¹⁸ On this round he soon saw a soldier who was trying ¹⁹ to avoid ²⁰ him, and who acted ²¹ in ²² a suspicious ²³ and mysterious ²⁴ manner. ²⁵ The king knew at once that all was not right ²⁶ — for no honest soldier was ever ²⁷ afraid of ²⁸ his king, — and so he challenged ²⁹ him. The soldier saw no possibility ³⁰ of escaping, ³¹ so he stopped, and stood before the king, saluting ³² him in military style. ³³ Upon the question: "Where were you going?" the soldier answered with embarrassment, ³⁴ but frankly ³⁵: "To confess ³⁶ openly, ³⁷ your Majesty, I was on the point of deserting ³⁸." The king, instead of calling the guard ³⁹ to have this disloyal ⁴⁰ soldier arrested, ⁴¹ said to him in good humor: "It is true, friend, our prospects ⁴² for to-morrow are not of ⁴³ the best; but try it with me once more, ⁴⁴ and if the battle to-morrow does not turn out in our favor, ⁴⁵ we will desert together." The soldier needed ⁴⁶ no further ⁴⁷ urging ⁴⁸; his king had been kind to him, he loved His Majesty, and he gladly ⁴⁹ staid, ⁵⁰ helping ⁵¹ to win the battle on the next day over ⁵² the Austrian ⁵³ army, and neither he nor the king found it necessary to desert.

¹ Überläufer (m.). ² der Einzige. ³ interessant, unterhaltend. ⁴ are told (pass. voice). ⁵ nicht weniger. ⁶ siebenjährig (adj.). ⁷ erwarten (reg.). ⁸ da er wohl wußte. ⁹ übertraf ihn an Zahl. ¹⁰ drei gegen einen. ¹¹ to turn out, ausfallen (sep., irr.). ¹² unruhig. ¹³ Zelt (n.). ¹⁴ hinausgehen (sep., irr.). ¹⁵ nocturnal round, eine nächtliche Runde. ¹⁶ Lager (n.). ¹⁷ irgendwie. ¹⁸ entmutigt. ¹⁹ versuchen (reg.). ²⁰ vermeiden (reg.), or ihm aus dem Wege zu gehen. ²¹ handeln (reg.), or sich benehmen (irr.). ²² auf (acc.). ²³ verdächtig. ²⁴ geheim. ²⁵ Weise (f.). ²⁶ all is not right, nicht alles ist richtig. ²⁷ je. ²⁸ to be afraid of, sich fürchten vor (dat.). ²⁹ anrufen (sep., irr.). ³⁰ Möglichkeit (f., pl. -en). ³¹ entkommen (insep., irr.), or entfliehen (insep., irr.). ³² saluting = and saluted, salutieren, grüßen (reg.).

³³ Art (f.), Weise (f.). ³⁴ Verlegenheit (f., pl. -en), or Verwirrung (f., pl. -en). ³⁵ frank, frei, offenherzig. ³⁶ gestehen. ³⁷ offen. ³⁸ desertieren. ³⁹ Wache (f., pl. -en). ⁴⁰ treulos. ⁴¹ arretieren, verhaften. ⁴² Aussicht (f., pl. -en). ⁴³ of the best, zum Besten. ⁴⁴ once more, noch einmal. ⁴⁵ does not turn out in our favor, nicht zu unseren Gunsten ausfällt, or von gutem Erfolg für uns. ⁴⁶ brauchen (reg.). ⁴⁷ weiter, ferner (adj.). ⁴⁸ Antreiben, Zureden (n.). ⁴⁹ gern, mit Freuden. ⁵⁰ bleiben (irr.). ⁵¹ helping, helfen (irr.); helping to win, gewinnen helfen. ⁵² über (acc.). ⁵³ österreichisch.

11. Misunderstanding¹ of Henry VIII. with Francis I., King of France.

Henry VIII., king of England, once had a misunderstanding with Francis I., king of France, and concluded² to send³ a minister to France with the order,⁴ to call the French king to account⁵ with harsh,⁶ severe⁷ words. But the minister, considering⁸ the message⁹ too severe, thought his life would be in danger, and said to his king: "Your Majesty, Francis I., is a proud, quick-tempered monarch, and if I deliver¹¹ your message in these insulting¹² words, he will surely¹³ have me beheaded.¹⁴ The king then said to him: "Fear nothing! Should the French king have you beheaded, I shall take¹⁵ off the head of every Frenchman whom I have in my power¹⁶ in England." "I readily¹⁷ believe your Majesty," replied the minister, "but what I do not believe is, that there is one among all those French heads which will¹⁸ fit¹⁹ upon my shoulders²⁰ as well as the one that sits upon them now."

¹ Mißverständnis (n., pl. -isse). ² beschließen (insep., irr., like schließen). ³ senden, sandte, gesandt. ⁴ Auftrag (m., pl. Aufträge). ⁵ to call to account, zur Rechenschaft ziehen. ⁶ hart. ⁷ streng, heftig. ⁸ to consider, halten für. ⁹ Botschaft (f., pl. -en). ¹⁰ hitig. ¹¹ überliefern (insep., reg.). ¹² beleidigend. ¹³ sicherlich. ¹⁴ enthaupten (insep., reg.). ¹⁵ to take off, abhauen (sep., irr.), abschlagen (sep., irr.). ¹⁶ Gewalt (f.). ¹⁷ gern. ¹⁸ Future or present tense. ¹⁹ passen. ²⁰ Schulter (f.).

12. The Law¹ of Retaliation.²

A slater,³ who was one day working⁴ high⁵ upon a roof,⁶ slipped,⁷ and fell upon the street. It so happened that he fell

on a man who was just then passing. The slater did not seriously⁸ injure⁹ himself, but unfortunately¹⁰ killed¹¹ the man. The son of the man killed¹² sued¹³ the slater, and he had to appear¹⁴ at court.¹⁵ Although the slater's innocence¹⁶ was clearly proved,¹⁷ this son used¹⁸ all his influence¹⁹ in order to have him severely punished.²⁰ It was a hard case for the judge to decide²¹; but when the son spoke²² of the law of retaliation, he (the judge) sentenced²³ the slater to place²⁴ himself exactly²⁵ on the same spot²⁶ where the old man had stood when the accident²⁷ occurred, and ordered²⁸ the son to climb²⁹ on the roof, then to throw himself down upon him and kill him, if he could.³⁰

¹ Gesetz (n., pl. -e). ² Wiedervergeltung (f.). ³ Schieferdecker (m.). ⁴ arbeiten (reg.). ⁵ high, hoch oben. ⁶ Dach (n., pl. Dächer). ⁷ gleiten (irr.). ⁸ stark, ernstlich. ⁹ to injure one's self, sich verletzen (reg.). ¹⁰ unglücklicherweise. ¹¹ töten (reg.). ¹² Adj. precedes the noun. ¹³ verklagen (reg.). ¹⁴ erscheinen (reg.). ¹⁵ vor Gericht or auf dem G. ¹⁶ Unschuld (f.). ¹⁷ beweisen (irr.). ¹⁸ brauchen (reg.), anwenden (sep., irr.). ¹⁹ Einfluß (m.). ²⁰ strafen (reg.). ²¹ entscheiden (insep., irr.). ²² to speak of, sprechen von (dat., irr.). ²³ verurteilen. ²⁴ sich stellen (reg.). ²⁵ genau. ²⁶ Stelle (f.), Platz (m., pl. Plätze). ²⁷ Unfall (m., pl. -fälle). ²⁸ befehlen (insep., irr., dat.). ²⁹ klettern (reg.). ³⁰ Subj., impf. tense or pres.

13. The baked¹ Apple.¹

Lafontaine was in the habit² of eating a baked apple every evening.³ One evening⁴ he was called out of his study,⁵ when he had an apple in his hand, and he laid it on the mantel-piece.⁶ During his absence a friend of his came into the room, saw the apple, and ate it. When Lafontaine returned,⁷ he did not find his apple; but he guessed at⁸ the truth, and cried with feigned⁹ excitement¹⁰: "What has become of¹¹ my apple, which I left here?" "I do not know," said the visitor.¹² "I am pleased to hear that, for I had put¹⁴ poison¹⁵ into it¹⁴ to kill rats," said the author coolly. "Good heavens¹⁶! I am poisoned¹⁷!" cried the friend, exceedingly¹⁸ frightened. "Send

quickly for¹⁹ a physician²⁰." "Dear friend, calm yourself,²¹ I remember now that I forgot this time to put in the poison; but I am very sorry²² that it needed²³ a lie²⁴ to discover²⁵ the truth," added²⁶ Lafontaine.

¹ Bratapfel (m., pl. -äpfel). ² to be in the habit, die Gewohnheit haben. ³ Acc. of definite time. ⁴ Gen. of indef. time. ⁵ Studierzimmer (n.). ⁶ Kaminfuss (m., pl. -e). ⁷ zurückkommen (sep., irr.); zurückkehren (sep., reg.). ⁸ to guess at, erraten (insep., irr.). ⁹ erfindet, verstellt. ¹⁰ Aufregung (f., pl. -en). ¹¹ what has become of, was ist aus . . . geworden. ¹² Befind (m.). ¹³ to be pleased, sich freuen. ¹⁴ to put into it, hinein thun (sep., irr.). ¹⁵ Gift (n., pl. -e). ¹⁶ good heavens, Geredchter Himmel. ¹⁷ to poison, vergiften (insp., reg.). ¹⁸ äußerst. ¹⁹ to send for, schicken nach (acc.). ²⁰ Arzt (m., pl. Ärzte). ²¹ to calm one's self, sich beruhigen (insep., reg.). ²² I am sorry, es thut mir leid. ²³ bedürfen (insep., irr. genitive). ²⁴ Lüge (f., pl. -n). ²⁵ entdecken (insep., reg.); ausfinden (sep., irr.). ²⁶ hinzufügen (sep., reg.).

14. The Marquis¹ at² the Observatory.³

An elegant⁴ Marquis was going⁵ to conduct⁶ some ladies to⁷ the Paris⁸ Observatory, to see an eclipse of the sun,⁹ which a celebrated astronomer was about to observe.¹⁰ The ladies having been rather a long time¹¹ at¹² their toilet,¹³ the party¹⁴ arrived late, and were told at¹⁵ the gate that the phenomenon¹⁶ had¹⁷ passed.¹⁸ "Never mind,¹⁹ ladies," said the Marquis, "let us go up²⁰ nevertheless,²¹ the astronomer is a friend of mine,²² and I am sure²³ he will²⁴ begin it again to oblige²⁵ me."

¹ Marquis. ² vor, bei (dat.). ³ Sternwarte (f., pl. -n). ⁴ artig, fein, elegant. ⁵ to be going, wollen. ⁶ geleiten (insp., reg.). ⁷ auf. ⁸ Pariser (adj., do not decline). ⁹ eclipse of the sun, Sonnenfinsternis (f.). ¹⁰ beobachten (insep., reg.). ¹¹ a long time, lange. ¹² bei, über. ¹³ Anzug (m., pl. -züge), Anziehen (n.). ¹⁴ Gesellschaft (f., pl. -en). ¹⁵ an (dat.). ¹⁶ Phänomen (n.). Erscheinung (f., pl. -en). ¹⁷ Subj. mode after indir. speech. ¹⁸ vorüber (sein). ¹⁹ never mind, es thut nichts, es macht nichts aus. ²⁰ to go up, hinaufgehen (sep., irr.). ²¹ dennoch. ²² of mine, von mir. ²³ gewiß. ²⁴ future tense. ²⁵ verbinden (insep., irr.).

Beantworten Sie die folgenden Fragen schriftlich auf deutsch:
 Mit wem wollte ein Marquis auf die Pariser Sternwarte gehen?
 Was ist eine Sternwarte?
 Warum wollte diese Gesellschaft auf diese Sternwarte gehen?
 Was für eine Finsternis wollte der Astronom beobachten?

15. A Trait¹ of Frederick II.

Frederick II. was one day writing a letter in his cabinet,² and the door being open, he saw one of his pages,³ who thought himself⁴ alone, taking⁵ a pinch⁶ from⁷ His Majesty's snuff-box.⁸ The king then asked him if he found it good, but the lad⁹ was overwhelmed¹⁰ with confusion¹¹ at¹² the unexpected¹³ question. The king, however,¹⁴ helped him out of his embarrassment, saying: "This snuff-box is too small for both of us,¹⁵ take it and put¹⁶ it into your pocket."

¹ Zug (m., pl. Züge). ² Cabinet (n., pl. -e), Geschäftszimmer (n.).
³ Diener (m.). ⁴ sich. ⁵ taking = take. ⁶ Prise (f., pl. -en). ⁷ out of.
⁸ Schnupstabaksdose (f., pl. -en). ⁹ Burſche (m., pl. -en). ¹⁰ überwältigt, übermannt. ¹¹ von Verwirrung. ¹² über (acc.). ¹³ unerwartet. ¹⁴ jedoch.
¹⁵ for both of us, für uns beide. ¹⁶ stecken (reg.).

Beantworten Sie die folgenden Fragen schriftlich auf deutsch:
 Wer war Friedrich der Zweite?
 Was wird in dieser Anekdote von ihm erzählt?
 Wo schrieb er einen Brief, und was konnte er durch die offene
 Thür im Vorzimmer (anteroom) sehen?
 Wie half der König dem erschrockenen (overwhelmed) Page
 aus seiner Verlegenheit?
 Von was sind die Schnupstabaksdosen gewöhnlich gemacht?

16. The roguish¹ Peasant Lad.²

A gentleman on horse-back³ came to the edge⁴ of a morass⁵ which he considered⁶ not safe. Seeing a peasant lad, he asked

him whether the bog ⁷ was hard at ⁸ the bottom. "O yes, quite ⁹ hard," answered the rogue. The gentleman rode on, ¹⁰ but his horse began to sink. "You rascal," ¹¹ cried ¹² the horseman to ¹² the fellow, "did you not assure me that the swamp was hard at the bottom!" "And that is the truth," answered the lad, "but you are not yet half way ¹³ to it ¹⁴."

¹ schelmisch. ² Bauerbursche (m., pl. -en). ³ on horseback, zu Pferde. ⁴ Raub (m., pl. Räuber). ⁵ Morast' (m., pl. -äste). ⁶ halten für (irr.). ⁷ Sumpf (m., pl. Sümpfe). ⁸ auf. ⁹ ganz. ¹⁰ to ride on, fortreiten (sep., irr.), dahinreiten (sep., irr.). ¹¹ Schurke (m., pl. -n). ¹² to cry to, zuschreien (sep., irr., dat.). ¹³ half-way, halb. ¹⁴ darauf.

Beantworten Sie die folgenden Fragen auf deutsch:

Kam der Herr in der Anekdote zu Fuße oder zu Pferde an den Morast?

Was befürchtete er, als er an den Rand des Sumpfes kam?

Wen fragte er, um Gewißheit über den Zustand des Morastes zu erlangen?

Gab ihm dieser Bauerbursche die erwünschte Antwort?

Würde es ein Vergnügen gewesen sein, den Boden dieses Sumpfes mit dem Pferde zu erreichen?

17. The Pope¹ and the Chemist.²

When an author writes a book, it is usually the custom to dedicate ³ it to some person of high rank.⁴ The ⁵ better known this latter person is, the ⁵ better may be the sale ⁶ of the book, and consequently the better it is for the author.

It is now a well ⁷ known ⁷ fact ⁸ that a great many men were trying, especially in the middle ages,⁹ to make gold, or, in ¹⁰ other words, to find the philosopher's stone.¹¹ This was especially the case with ¹² monks ¹³ in their cloisters,¹⁴ and many monks, who were then the only ¹⁵ chemists, spent ¹⁶ almost their life-time ¹⁷ with this experiment.¹⁸ It happened once that such a chemist in Italy, who thought that he had found a method ¹⁹

of making gold, had written a book about it, and, hoping to receive a good reward,²⁰ had dedicated his book to no less a²¹ man than Pope Leo X. But the Pope, wise man²² that he was, instead of sending the desired²³ reward, sent him only a large empty purse with the following words:— Since he knew²⁴ how to make²⁵ gold, he needed nothing else²⁶ but²⁷ a bag, large and strong, to hold enough of the precious²⁸ metal.²⁹

¹ Der Papst. ² Chemiker. ³ widmen (reg., dat.). ⁴ Stand (m., pl. Stände), Rang (m., pl. Ränge). ⁵ the . . . the, je . . . desto. ⁶ Verkauf (m., pl. -käufe). ⁷ well-known, wohlbekannt (adj.). ⁸ Thatsache (f., -n). ⁹ im Mittelalter (n., pl. —). ¹⁰ mit. ¹¹ philosophers' stone, Stein der Weisen. ¹² mit, bei. ¹³ Mönch (m., pl. -e). ¹⁴ Kloster (m., pl. Klöster). ¹⁵ einzig (adj.). ¹⁶ hinbringen (sep., irr.), verbringen (insep., irr.). ¹⁷ Lebenszeit (f., no plur.). ¹⁸ Experiment' (n., pl. -e). Versuch (m., pl. -e). ¹⁹ Methode (f., pl. -n). ²⁰ Belohnung (f., pl. -en). ²¹ no less a, kein geringerer. ²² wise man that, der weise Mann, der. ²³ erwünscht (adj.). ²⁴ Subj. mode after indirect speech. ²⁵ how one makes gold. ²⁶ nothing else, sonst nichts. ²⁷ als. ²⁸ kostbar. ²⁹ Metall (n., pl. -e).

18. The stupid¹ Servant.

A lady had given orders² one day to her servant, to say, if any one should call,³ that she was⁴ not at home. She asked then in the evening who had been at⁵ the door that day to pay her a visit. When she heard the name of her sister among the others, she said: "But, you stupid fellow, I have told you often I am⁶ always at home for my sister." The next day she did really⁷ go out, and, in her absence, her sister called again and asked if she was at home. The servant promptly⁸ replied: "She is." The lady entered,⁹ and being no stranger¹⁰ in the house, went upstairs¹¹ where her sister usually was. She went directly¹² to¹³ her room, and not finding her there, searched¹⁴ the whole house. Finally satisfied¹⁵ that she was not in the house, she went downstairs¹⁶ again, and said to the servant: "My sister is most certainly¹⁷ not in the house—she has very

likely¹⁸ gone out." "That she has¹⁹," was the reply, "but she told me she was²⁰ always at home for you."

¹ dumm, albern, einfältig. ² to give orders, Befehl geben (dat.). ³ vor-sprechen (sep., irr.). ⁴ Subj. ⁵ an, vor. ⁶ Subj. ⁷ wirklich. ⁸ schnell, rasch. ⁹ eintreten (sep., irr.). ¹⁰ no stranger, nicht fremd. ¹¹ to go upstairs, die Treppe hinaufgehen (sep., irr.). ¹² direct, gerade. ¹³ in. ¹⁴ durch-suchen (insep., reg.). ¹⁵ überzeugt. ¹⁶ to go downstairs, die Treppe hin-untergehen, or heruntergehen (sep., irr.). ¹⁷ most certainly, ganz gewiß. ¹⁸ very likely, höchst wahrscheinlich. ¹⁹ das ist sie. ²⁰ Subj. mode after indirect speech.

19. No Spoon.¹

Augustus the Strong, King of Saxony, was a great friend of a certain Professor Taubmann. The king invited him to dinner and liked² to have sport³ with him, for the Professor was very witty. He was one day sitting at dinner with the king. Orders had been given that no spoon should be placed⁴ before the Professor's soup-plate.⁵ When the soup was served and everybody had taken his spoon, the king called out across the table: "A rascal who has no spoon." The Professor said nothing, but took quickly a crust of bread,⁶ hollowed⁷ it out,⁷ stuck⁸ it on⁸ his fork and, without saying a word, ate his soup with his temporary⁹ spoon amidst¹⁰ the laughter¹¹ of all the guests. When he was ready,¹² he called out just as the king had done¹³: "A rascal who does not eat his spoon," and ate the bread amidst renewed laughter in which even¹⁴ the king joined.¹⁵

¹ Löffel (m., pl.). ² gern. ³ Spaß (m., pl. Spässe), Scherz (m., pl. -e). ⁴ legen (reg.). ⁵ Suppenteller (m., pl.). ⁶ crust of bread, Brotrinde (f., pl. -n). ⁷ hollow out, aushöhlen (sep., reg.). ⁸ to stick on, stecken an (reg.). ⁹ improvisiert, zeitweilig. ¹⁰ unter (dat.). ¹¹ Gelächter (n.). ¹² fertig. ¹³ "had done" is not to be translated. ¹⁴ selbst, sogar. ¹⁵ einstimmen in (acc., sep., reg.).

20. The Boy and his Father's Hat.

A man with his wife and his little son, about five years old, once made a journey. They travelled by rail.¹ It was a hot

day and the car³ windows were³ open. The man made this journey on business⁴ and talked over⁵ with his wife the matter⁶ on hand,⁷ while his little son amused⁸ himself by looking out of a window, wondering⁹ at the new sights.¹⁰ At times he would put¹¹ his head out¹¹ too far, and his father feared that he might be hurt¹² or that the draught¹³ of air might blow off¹⁴ his hat.¹⁵ He warned¹⁶ him several times, but the little fellow would not heed¹⁷ him. Finally the father snatched¹⁸ the hat from the boy's head, hid¹⁹ it and said that²⁰ the wind had taken it and that it was now lost. The boy felt²¹ very bad²¹ about²¹ his loss, he cried²² and could not be pacified.²³ After a time his father told him to be quiet; he would whistle²⁴ and the hat would come back again. He did whistle and slyly²⁵ put²⁶ the hat on the boy's head. The boy was then satisfied and sat quite still for a time. All at once,²⁷ however, he snatched²⁸ his father's hat, threw it out of the window, and said with delight²⁹: "Now, father, whistle, it will come right³⁰ back again."

¹ by rail, mit der Eisenbahn. ² Wagen (m., pl. —). ³ to be open, offen sein, offen stehen (irr.). ⁴ in Geschäften. ⁵ to talk over, besprechen (insep., irr.), sprechen von (dat.), über (acc.). ⁶ Angelegenheit (f., pl. -en). ⁷ vorliegend (adj.). ⁸ to amuse one's self, sich unterhalten (insep., irr.), sich die Zeit vertreiben ... damit, daß. ⁹ sich wundern über. ¹⁰ Aussicht (f., pl. -en), Erscheinung (f., pl. -en). ¹¹ to put out, hinausstrecken (sep., reg.), or hinausstrecken (sep., reg.). ¹² verletzen (passive). ¹³ Luftzug (m., pl. -züge). ¹⁴ to blow off, wegblasen (sep., irr.). ¹⁵ his hat = him (dat.) the hat. ¹⁶ warnen (reg.). ¹⁷ beachten (insep., reg., acc.). ¹⁸ to snatch from, reißen von (irr.). ¹⁹ to hide, verstecken (insep., reg.). ²⁰ said that (introducing indirect speech, hence subj. mode after it). ²¹ to feel bad about, traurig sein über (acc.). ²² weinen (reg.). ²³ beruhigt (passive), zufrieden gestellt. ²⁴ pfeifen (irr.). ²⁵ unbemerkt, im Geheimen. ²⁶ setzen auf. ²⁷ auf einmal. ²⁸ herunterreißen (sep., irr.). ²⁹ mit Ergötzen (n., pl.), Freude (f., pl. -n). ³⁰ sogleich, sofort.

21. Learning.¹

A rich farmer's² only son, who was studying³ at⁴ a university⁵ not many miles away,⁶ came home at⁷ Christmas to visit

his parents⁸ during the holidays.⁹ As father, mother and son were sitting at table¹⁰ one evening, the student,¹¹ wishing to show his learning, said, as two nice fowl¹² were served, that he could, through logic¹³ and arithmetic,¹⁴ prove¹⁵ that these two birds were three. "Well, let us hear your proof¹⁶," said the father. "This," said the learned¹⁷ son, "is one, and this makes two, and you know, of course, that two and one are three, are they not¹⁸?" "Well said¹⁹," replied the father, "and since you have made²⁰ that out²⁰ so well, and proved it so clearly,²¹ your mother shall²² have one bird, I will take the second, and you shall have the third one for your astonishing²³ wisdom."

¹ Gelehrsamkeit (f., pl. -en). ² Bauer (m., pl. -n), Farmer (m.). ³ studieren (reg., p. p. studiert). ⁴ auf. ⁵ Universität (f., pl. -en). ⁶ some miles away, einige Meilen entfernt. ⁷ at Christmas, zu Weihnachten. ⁸ Eltern (pl.). ⁹ Feiertag (m., pl. -e). ¹⁰ at table, bei Tische. ¹¹ Student (m., pl. -en). ¹² Hühnchen (n., pl. —). ¹³ Logik (f., or with article). ¹⁴ Arithmetik (f., or with article). ¹⁵ beweisen (insep., irr.). ¹⁶ Beweis (m., pl. -se). ¹⁷ gelehrt (adj.). ¹⁸ nicht wahr. ¹⁹ schön gesagt; vortrefflich. ²⁰ to make out, ausmachen (sep., reg.). ²¹ klar, deutlich. ²² soll. ²³ erstaunlich.

22. The Conqueror¹ and the Old Man.

Conqueror. — "Old man, are you² deaf³?"

Old man. — "Did any one speak?"

C. — "I have lost my way.⁴ Lead⁵ me out of this wood and I will give you this gold-piece."

O. m. — "Wait until I ask⁶ you for it, my friend!"

C. — "Am I not known to you?"

O. m. — "I cannot say that I ever saw you before. But, then, my eyesight⁷ is none of the best⁸."

C. — "If my face is not known to you, my history⁹ must be. For¹⁰ twenty years the world has been filled with my glory¹¹."

O. m. — "Glory is a fine thing, but I do not covet¹² it."

C. — "I am the great conqueror: he who conquered so many nations, and shed¹³ so much blood¹⁴."

O. m. — "Well, friend conqueror, this is the first time¹⁶ I ever heard of you."

C. — "Can that be true?"

O. m. — "I hope I do not offend¹⁶ you. How are¹⁷ all the folks at home?"

C. — "It is more than a year¹⁸ now since I conquered this country in which you live, and drove out¹⁹ the king."

O. m. — "So, the old king has gone²⁰? Well, he never did me any harm²¹ that I know of²²."

C. — "What have you been about²³ all²⁴ your life, that you have not heard of these things?"

O. m. — "What have I been about? I have cut²⁵ down trees, pulled²⁶ up stumps²⁷ and stones, planted corn, fed²⁸ my family, and taught²⁹ them to do justice,³⁰ and live uprightly³¹."

C. — "I see how it is, old man. You, too, have been a sort³² of conqueror."

O. m. — "Yes, I have conquered³³ the stones and stumps; but, I thank the Lord,³⁴ I have never stained³⁵ my hand with the blood of my brother-man³⁶."

C. — "We will not talk of that. Have you a large family?"

O. m. — "I have a wife, three sons and a daughter. Also a cow,³⁷ and more hens and chickens than I have counted."

C. — "Are you contented³⁸?"

O. m. — "Why not? We have our health³⁹ and strength,⁴⁰ shelter⁴¹ and food,⁴² with happy thoughts and trust⁴³ in⁴⁴ heaven."

C. — "Oh, fortunate old man! The world's conqueror has no more than these. No more, did I say? Ah! he has not so much as these!"

¹ Eroberer (m., pl. —). ² Use the second person sing. throughout. ³ taub. ⁴ to lose one's way, sich verirren. ⁵ führen (reg.). ⁶ to ask for, bitten um. ⁷ Gesicht (n., pl. -e or -er). ⁸ none of the best, keines von den besten, or nicht vom besten. ⁹ Geschichte (f., pl. -en). ¹⁰ seit (dat.). ¹¹ Ruhm (m.). ¹² begehren (insep., reg.). ¹³ vergießen (insep., irr.). ¹⁴ Blut (n.). ¹⁵ first time that. ¹⁶ beleidigen (insep., reg.). ¹⁷ how are, wie

befanden sich. ¹⁸ more than a year, mehr als ein Jahr her, or über ein Jahr. ¹⁹ to drive out, vertreiben (insep., irr.). ²⁰ fort. ²¹ he never did, etc., er hat mir nie etwas zu leide gethan (or fränken, reg.). ²² that I know. ²³ to be about=to do. ²⁴ all your life, your whole life. ²⁵ to cut down, fällen (reg.). ²⁶ to pull up, ausrotten (sep., reg.). ²⁷ Stumpf (m., pl. Stümpfe). ²⁸ ernähren (insep., reg.). ²⁹ to teach, lehren (reg., acc.), unterrichten (insep., reg.). ³⁰ Gerechtigkeit (f.). ³¹ ehrlich. ³² a sort of, eine Art Eroberer. ³³ erobern (reg.). ³⁴ Gott, Herr, himmlischer Vater. ³⁵ beslecken (insep., reg.). ³⁶ Nebenmensch (m., pl. -en). ³⁷ Ruh (f., pl. Rühle). ³⁸ zufrieden. ³⁹ Gesundheit (f.). ⁴⁰ Stärke (f.), Kraft (f., pl. Kräfte). ⁴¹ Obdach (n.). ⁴² Nahrung (f.). ⁴³ Vertrauen (n.). ⁴⁴ auf (acc.).

23. The Conscientious¹ Lady and the Prisoner.²

A certain lady was an active³ and conscientious member⁴ of every philanthropic⁵ society⁶ wherever⁷ (there) was one. She visited every public⁸ institution⁹ of the city and the state to see if she could do any¹⁰ good to¹¹ some¹² deserving¹³ fallen¹⁴ individual,¹⁵ be it¹⁶ man, woman or child. She was very wealthy, and visited the poor in the almshouses¹⁷ and elsewhere¹⁸; did a great deal for the comfort¹⁹ of suffering²⁰ humanity,²¹ and gave much consolation²² in general.²³ So, one day, she went for the same purpose²⁴ to a state prison.²⁵ Here she noticed, among a great many hard-looking²⁶ prisoners, a young man, who seemed to be, as regards looks,²⁷ an exception²⁸ to the rest.²⁹ He was quite young, neatly³⁰ enough dressed,³¹ as far as his prison-garb would allow,³² and innocent-looking.³³ She asked³⁴ of the warden permission to speak with this prisoner. She said to him kindly³⁵: "Young man, what brings you here³⁶?" "I was arrested whilst I was selling Bibles on the street," was the answer. "Why,³⁷ that is shocking³⁸!" said she; "has it become a crime³⁹ to sell that good book on the street?" "Well," said the young, harmless⁴⁰-looking prisoner, "I was trying to sell a bible to⁴¹ a lady. I showed her a very beautiful one, and was urging⁴² her to take⁴³ it, when an officer came⁴⁴ up, laid his hand on my shoulder,⁴⁵ and arrested me." "And

where did you buy your bibles?" she asked him. "Oh," was his cool reply, "I had stolén⁴⁶ the bibles."

¹ gewissenhaft. ² Gefangene (decl. like an adj.). ³ thätig, wirksam. ⁴ Mitglied (n., pl. -er). ⁵ menschenfreundlich. ⁶ Gesellschaft (f., pl. -en). ⁷ wo nur immer. ⁸ öffentlich. ⁹ Anstalt (f., pl. -en). ¹⁰ some good, Gutes ("some" and "any" before a noun, in the singular, are very rarely, if ever, translated). ¹¹ Dative. ¹² irgend ein. ¹³ verdienstvoll. ¹⁴ (gefallen) gesunken (adj.). ¹⁵ Individuum (n.), Person (f., pl. -en). ¹⁶ sei es. ¹⁷ Armenhaus (n., pl. -häuser). ¹⁸ anderswo. ¹⁹ Hülfe (f.). ²⁰ leidend (adj.). ²¹ Menschheit (f.). ²² Trost (m.). ²³ im Allgemeinen. ²⁴ for the, etc., in derselben Absicht. ²⁵ to a, etc., in ein Staatsgefängnis (n., pl. -isse). — The preposition "to" before a person = zu; as, zu meinem Freund. Before a city or country = nach; as, nach Berlin. Before a building, meaning "into it," = in; as, "to school," in die Schule; before any other place = an; as, "to the river," an den Fluß; an den Tisch, an das Fenster. ²⁶ abstoßend (adj.). ²⁷ was das Aussehen anbetrifft. ²⁸ Ausnahme (f., pl. -en). ²⁹ von den übrigen. ³⁰ nett. ³¹ gekleidet. ³² as far as . . . would allow, so weit seine Gefängnis-Tracht es erlaubte. ³³ unschuldig ansiehend. ³⁴ she asked of the warden permission, sie bat den Aufseher um Erlaubnis. ³⁵ freundlich. ³⁶ hierher. ³⁷ Ei! ³⁸ schrecklich. ³⁹ Verbrechen (n., pl. —). ⁴⁰ harmlos. ⁴¹ Dative. ⁴² I was urging her, ich drang in sie. ⁴³ to buy. ⁴⁴ to come up, herzukommen (sep., irr.). ⁴⁵ Schulter (f., pl. -n). ⁴⁶ stehlen (irr.).

24. The Likeness.¹

Many hundred years ago there died, in a large city, a merchant, who left² considerable³ property. It was well known that he had an only son. But this son had left⁴ home⁵ long ago⁶ to travel,⁷ and nobody knew him by sight.⁸ It was advertised⁹ in the papers,¹⁰ as is usual in such cases,¹¹ and after a time three young men appeared¹² in the city, and each asserted¹³ that he was¹⁴ the son and the rightful¹⁵ heir.¹⁶ The judge, Solomon by name,¹⁷ was in doubt¹⁸ what to do.¹⁹ Finally he ordered²⁰ a picture to be brought,²¹ in²² which the resemblance²³ to the father was striking,²⁴ and said to the three young men: "He of you that can hit²⁵ with an arrow²⁶ the mark²⁷ which I here make upon the breast of this picture shall be declared²⁸

the heir²⁹." The first one shot, and hit very near the mark; the second hit still³⁰ nearer; but when the third one took aim,³¹ he grew pale,³² burst into³³ tears,³⁴ threw bow³⁵ and arrow on the floor, and cried: "I cannot shoot; I will rather lose the inheritance³⁶." "Now," said the judge, "noble youth,³⁷ you are the true³⁸ son, and the rightful heir. The other two, who shot so well, are imposters³⁹; for, a genuine⁴⁰ son can, not even⁴¹ in a picture, pierce⁴² the heart of his father with an arrow."

¹ Bildnis (n., pl. -isse). ² hinterlassen (insep., irr.). ³ ansehnlich. ⁴ verlassen (insep., irr.). ⁵ Heimat (f., pl. -en). ⁶ long ago, schon lange, vor langer Zeit. ⁷ to travel, auf Reisen gehen. ⁸ by sight, von Angesicht. ⁹ bekannt machen. ¹⁰ Zeitung (f., pl. -en). ¹¹ as is, etc. = wie gewöhnlich in solchen Fällen. ¹² erscheinen (insep., irr.). ¹³ behaupten (insep., reg.). ¹⁴ Subj. mode after indirect speech. ¹⁵ rechtmäßig. ¹⁶ Erbe (m., pl. -n). ¹⁷ Namens. ¹⁸ in Zweifel. ¹⁹ what he should do, was er thun sollte. (In English the infinitive after the three words, "how, what, where," must, in German, form a complete clause with the auxiliaries sollen, müssen, or können; as, "show him how to do it," zeigen Sie ihm, wie er es thun soll, etc.). ²⁰ befehlen (insep., irr.). ²¹ a picture to be brought = that a picture should be brought, or ließ ein Bild bringen. ²² auf. ²³ Ähnlichkeit (f., pl. -en). ²⁴ schlagend, auffallend. ²⁵ treffen (irr.). ²⁶ Pfeil (m., pl. -e). ²⁷ Zeichen (n., pl. —). ²⁸ erklären (insep., reg.). ²⁹ als Erbe. ³⁰ noch näher. ³¹ to take aim, zielen (reg.). ³² to grow pale, erblaffen (insep., reg.). ³³ to burst into, ausbrechen in (sep., irr.). ³⁴ Thräne (f., pl. -en). ³⁵ Bogen (m., pl. Bögen). ³⁶ Erbschaft (f., pl. -en). ³⁷ edler Jüngling. ³⁸ wahr. ³⁹ Betrüger (m., pl. —). ⁴⁰ echt. ⁴¹ not even, sogar nicht or selbst nicht. ⁴² durchbohren (insep., reg.).

25. Disappointed¹ Hope.

A conjurer² came to³ the court of a prince, and asked⁴ his permission⁴ to show him a trick⁵ which he had⁶ never yet seen. The prince, who was a kind man, and knew how to appreciate⁷ unusual⁸ skill,⁹ granted the request. The juggler came into the presence¹⁰ of the king with a dish of green peas in his hand. An assistant¹¹ accompanied him, and when everything was ready, held a needle¹² before the juggler, who then threw

the peas with such a certainty¹⁸ that they every time stuck¹⁴ on the point¹⁵ of the needle. The prince expressed¹⁶ his satisfaction,¹⁷ and said: "You had a singular¹⁸ idea,¹⁹ and it must be rewarded²⁰ in²¹ a singular way.²¹ Wait here a little, and my servant will bring you what I have destined²² for you;" and with these words he left the room. Soon the servant came, and gave the juggler a purse. Full²³ of joyous²⁴ hope, he opened it quickly, but found, to his astonishment,²⁵ nothing but²⁶ peas. The juggler, amazed²⁷ at²⁸ such an insult,²⁹ asked what he should do with them. "Very likely continue your studies³⁰," answered the king's servant; "our prince generally rewards richly only that which is of advantage³¹ to³² his people, and that is certainly not the case with your art³³."

¹ bereitelt. ² Taschenspieler (m.). ³ an. ⁴ to ask permission, um die Erlaubnis bitten. ⁵ Kunststück (n.). ⁶ Subj. after indirect way of speaking. ⁷ how to appreciate, etc. = how one should, etc.; to appreciate, schätzen (reg.). ⁸ ungewöhnlich, selten. ⁹ Geschicklichkeit (f., pl. -en). ¹⁰ into the presence, vor (acc.). ¹¹ Gehülfe (m.). ¹² Nadel (f.). ¹³ Sicherheit (f.). ¹⁴ stecken bleiben. ¹⁵ Spitze (f.). ¹⁶ äußern (reg.). ¹⁷ Zufriedenheit (f.). ¹⁸ sonderbar. ¹⁹ Idee (f.). ²⁰ belohnen (insep., reg.). ²¹ in . . . way, in . . . manner, auf . . . Weise, auf . . . Art. ²² bestimmen (insep., reg.). ²³ voll (with gen.), or von (dat.). ²⁴ freudig. ²⁵ Erstaunen (n.). ²⁶ als (after "nothing" and "nowhere" "but" is always translated als). ²⁷ erstaunt, entrüstet. ²⁸ über (acc.). ²⁹ Schimpf (m.). ³⁰ Studium (n., pl. Studien). ³¹ of advantage, von Nutzen. ³² für (or was seinem Volk Nutzen bringt). ³³ Kunst (f.).

26. Presence of Mind.¹

A surgeon had to bleed² the Sultan of Turkey. By accident the point of the lancet broke, remained in the vein,³ and stopped⁴ the flow of blood. The question now was how⁵ to expel⁶ the obstruction⁷ quickly. The Æsculapius did not lose his head at this critical moment. He gave his highness⁸ a slap⁹ in the face, which, through the start¹⁰ caused by the surprise¹¹ and indignation,¹² assisted the flow of blood, and this caused the expulsion¹³ of the obstruction. However, when the

attendants¹⁴ were about to seize him, he said: "Leave me alone¹⁵ until I have finished the bleeding,¹⁶ and have bandaged¹⁷ the wound." That operation¹⁸ terminated,¹⁹ he threw himself at the Sultan's feet,²⁰ and explained the fact.²¹ The Sultan pardoned²² him, and rewarded²³ him for having²⁴ saved his life by retaining²⁵ his presence of mind in such a danger.

¹ Geistesgegenwart. ² zur Ader lassen (followed by the dat. of person). ³ Ader (f., pl. -n). ⁴ verhindern (reg.). ⁵ how to, etc., how he should. ⁶ heraustrreiben (sep., irr.). ⁷ Verstopfung (f., pl. -en), Hemmung (f., pl. -en). ⁸ Hoheit (f., pl. -en), Majestät (f., pl. -en). ⁹ Schlag (m., pl. Schläge), Streich (m., pl. -e). ¹⁰ Schreck (m.). ¹¹ Erstaunen (n.). ¹² Enttäuschung (f., pl. -en). ¹³ Austreibung (f., pl. -en). — The pupil will have noticed that all derivative nouns with the final syllables, ei, heit, feit, schaft, ung and in, are of the feminine gender). ¹⁴ Dienerschaft (f., pl. -en), Gefolge (n.). ¹⁵ to leave alone, in Frieden lassen, in Ruhe lassen, gehen lassen. ¹⁶ Aderlaß (m.). ¹⁷ verbinden (insep., irr.). ¹⁸ Operation (f., pl. -en). — Nouns of foreign origin ending in ie, ion, if, tät, are of the feminine gender). ¹⁹ beendigen (insep., reg.). ²⁰ at the Sultan's, etc. = to the Sultan (dat.) at the feet, dem Sultan zu Füßen. — This dative is used similar to the "Dative of Interest," as: Er gab es mir in die Hand, he gave it me into the hand. ²¹ Umstand (m., pl. -stände). ²² verzeihen (insep., irr., dat.). ²³ Belohnung (insep., reg.). ²⁴ for having = that he had saved. ²⁵ retaining, beibehalten (partly sep., partly insep.); behalte bei, behielt bei, beibehalten or behalten; by retaining, dadurch, daß er . . . beibehielt; or behaupten (insep., reg.).

27. The Duke of Marlborough and the French Prisoner.

The Duke of Marlborough noticed the very handsome¹ form² and warlike³ appearance⁴ of one of the prisoners he had taken⁵ at⁶ Hochstädt. This battle was fought⁷ in 1704, between England and France. The English historians⁸ however, call it the battle of Blenheim, which latter name is correct enough, according to⁹ the situation¹⁰ of the two places.

But to come back¹¹ to the English general and the French prisoner. The general, as said above,¹² was so much pleased¹³ with the manly appearance of the Frenchman, that he could not help¹⁴ making the following flattering remark: "If the French

had had 50,000 such men as you are, we should not have gained the day so easily." The Frenchman replied quickly: "By Jove,¹⁵ general, our army has many men like me¹⁶; we only want¹⁷ one like you."

This answer was no doubt¹⁸ a good one. But what can have been the reason that the Frenchman made¹⁹ it? Did he perhaps think he might, through this flattery, turn²⁰ the Duke's good-will²¹ in his favor²⁰?

¹ ansehnlich. ² Gestalt (f., pl. -en). ³ kriegerisch. ⁴ Äußere (n.), Aussehen (n.). ⁵ to take, gefangen nehmen (irr.). ⁶ bei. ⁷ schlagen (irr.). ⁸ Geschichtsschreiber. ⁹ nach (dat.), gemäß, zu Folge. ¹⁰ Lage (f., pl. -n). ¹¹ to come back to, zurückkommen auf (sep., irr.). ¹² oben. ¹³ erfreut über. ¹⁴ cannot help, nicht umhin können; ich kann nicht umhin . . . zu. ¹⁵ Beim Jupiter, beim Zeus. ¹⁶ like me = as I, wie ich (bin). ¹⁷ uns fehlt. ¹⁸ ohne Zweifel. ¹⁹ geben. ²⁰ to turn in his favor = sich zu Gunsten wenden. ²¹ Wohlwollen (n.).

28. One Smaller than the Other.

Now-a-days,¹ when a man, a woman or a child wants a pair of boots or shoes, he usually goes to a shoe-store and buys ready-made² whatever³ he wants in this line.⁴ But years ago it was different. There were no ready-made shoes in those days, and people always went to a shoemaker, who took their measure,⁵ and then made the article.⁶

Now it happened once that a farm-laborer⁷ needed a pair of boots. He went, therefore, to the right place, and ordered⁸ a pair of strong cow-hide⁹ boots. When the shoemaker had taken the measure, the laborer remarked, as he was on the point of going, that one of his feet was a trifle¹⁰ larger than the other, and that he wanted the boots made accordingly.¹¹ The shoemaker, having finished¹² the boots, brought them to the customer,¹³ who tried¹⁴ them on¹⁴ at once. Fortunately,¹⁵ or unfortunately, as you will, the laborer put¹⁶ the larger boot on the smaller foot, and everything went well enough. But, alas! when it was the other foot's turn,¹⁷ i. e. when he wanted to put

the smaller boot on the larger foot, all efforts¹⁸ were in vain,¹⁹ and he angrily said to the shoemaker, who was looking on in silence²⁰: "I told you to make one boot larger than the other, and now, you can see it yourself, you have made one smaller than the other."

¹ heutzutage. ² fertig gemacht. ³ was. ⁴ Art (f., pl. -en), Beziehung (f., pl. -en). ⁵ Maß (n., pl. -e). ⁶ Artikel (m.). ⁷ farm-laborer, Bauer (m., pl. -n). ⁸ bestellen (insep., reg.). ⁹ rindledern. ¹⁰ a trifle, ein wenig. ¹¹ demgemäß. ¹² fertig haben, machen (reg.). ¹³ Kunde (m., pl. -n). ¹⁴ to try on, anprobieren (reg.; verbs ending in -ieren are derived from foreign languages; they are, as a rule, regular, but they omit ge in the past part.). ¹⁵ glücklicherweise. ¹⁶ ziehen an. ¹⁷ wenn die Reihe am andern Fuße war, or wenn die Reihe an den andern Fuß kam. ¹⁸ Bemühung (f., pl. -en). ¹⁹ umsonst, vergeblich, fruchtlos. ²⁰ stillschweigend.

29. Your Hand is larger than Mine.

One afternoon in summer a mother and her little daughter, Anna, were sitting in their sitting-room.¹ It was a plain room, with nothing unusual² in it. In the centre³ was a round table, — a wooden frame⁴ with a marble slab,⁵ — such as may be seen⁶ almost anywhere. Upon this table stood two common porcelain⁷ plates; on one were some apples, upon the other raisins. Besides⁸ this table there were a sofa,⁹ and half a dozen¹⁰ chairs covered¹¹ with hair-cloth¹²; on the walls¹³ were hanging a few cheap but nice pictures, and a map¹⁴ of the United States.¹⁵ The mother sat in¹⁶ one of the chairs at the window, and was sewing¹⁷ on a new summer-dress for her daughter. Little Anna¹⁸ sat, or rather¹⁹ kneeled,²⁰ in a corner on the carpet, and played and talked in a child-like way with her doll,²¹ as if it were really²² a little living being.²³ Finally, when she was tired²⁴ of playing,²⁵ she arose, and her eyes²⁶ fell accidentally upon the fruit on the table. She wanted²⁷ some raisins, and therefore asked her mother to give her a handful²⁸; but her mother, being busy with sewing, told her to take a handful herself. Upon this Anna said: "Will you not give me the raisins yourself?" Her

mother then wished to know why she would not help²⁹ herself. Little Anna looked at her mother with eyes half cast down,³⁰ as if in expectation³¹ of what³² her mother would say to her reply, and said: "Ah, dear mother, pray³³ give me a handful of raisins; you know your hand is larger than mine."

¹ Wohnzimmer (neut.). ² Ungewöhnliches (decl. like an adj.). ³ Mitte (f., no plur.). ⁴ Gestell (n.). ⁵ Marmorplatte (f., pl. -n). ⁶ such as may be seen = as one can see, wie man sehen kann. ⁷ Porzellanteller (m.). ⁸ außer (prep., dat.). ⁹ Sopha, or Sofa (n., pl. -s). ¹⁰ half a dozen, ein halbes Duzend. ¹¹ überzogen (from überziehen). ¹² Haartuch (n., pl. -e). ¹³ Wand (f., pl. Wände). ¹⁴ Landkarte (f., pl. -n). ¹⁵ Die Vereinigten Staaten. ¹⁶ auf. ¹⁷ nähén. ¹⁸ the little Anna (any proper name preceded by an adj. must use the definite article). ¹⁹ vielmehr. ²⁰ knien (reg., better than knien). ²¹ Puppe (f., pl. -n). ²² wirklich. ²³ Wesen (n., pl. —), or Geschöpf (n., pl. -e). ²⁴ müde (adj., governing the gen. case and follows its object). ²⁵ Spielen (n.). ²⁶ Auge (f., pl. -n), Blick (m., pl. -e). ²⁷ She wanted, sie wollte haben, sie wünschte. ²⁸ Handvoll (f.). ²⁹ to help one's self, zulangen. ³⁰ to cast down, nieder[sch]lagen (sep., irr.); with eyes half cast down = with half cast down eyes. ³¹ Erwartung (f., pl. -en). ³² of what = what. ³³ bitte (ich bitte).

30. Cunning.¹

A rich nobleman missed² from his dining-room³ at his country-seat⁴ a great deal of silverware.⁵ There was no other way to account for⁶ his loss than to say that⁷ somebody had stolen it. The question now was, who was the thief? A stranger could⁸ not very well have come⁹ into the house in the day-time,⁹ without being seen by some of the domestics; and by night it was still less possible,¹⁰ for windows and doors were securely¹¹ locked and bolted,¹² and, besides,¹³ there was always a large, ferocious¹⁴ dog around the house. So one among the servants in the house must be the thief. But all endeavors to get upon the track of the guilty one¹⁵ were fruitless. Finally something occurred to the nobleman which, he thought, would have the desired effect.¹⁶ For this purpose¹⁷ he one evening summoned¹⁸ to his room all whom he suspected,¹⁹ and addressed²⁰ them in the following

manner: "Among you is most certainly the one who stole my silverware, and I (shall) now positively²¹ detect²² him." In order to make his plan work well, he ordered his servants to stand around a large table, which stood in the centre of the room; then he worked out his plan. First he muttered²³ all sorts of²⁴ unintelligible²⁵ words, and, at the same time, struck with a short, black stick now²⁶ upon the table before him, then²⁶ about him; then he ordered his servants to hold up²⁷ now one, now the other, hand, then both; or to stand upon one leg, or to stoop. Finally, when he thought that, through his words, intelligible as well as unintelligible, he had directed²⁸ their whole attention²⁹ upon²⁸ his hocus pocus,³⁰ he believed it was time to strike the decisive blow.³¹ He therefore ordered them, one and all,³² to put³³ their heads under the table. This being done, he asked quickly, not giving them any time for consideration³⁴: "Are you ready? Have you your heads under the table?" They all, to a man,³⁵ promptly replied "Yes, sir." He followed quickly with his final question: "The thief also?" And, sure enough,³⁶ he succeeded in his plan.³⁷ The coachman,³⁸ big fool³⁹ that he was, answered: "Yes, sir."

¹ list (f.). ² vermissen (insep., reg.). ³ dining-room, Speisezimmer (n.). ⁴ Landhaus (n.). ⁵ Silbergerät (n., pl. -e). ⁶ to account for, erklären (insep., reg.). ⁷ than to say that = than that, als daß. ⁸ could have come, hätte kommen können. ⁹ zur Tageszeit (f., pl. -en). ¹⁰ still less possible, noch weniger möglich. ¹¹ sicher, fest. ¹² verriegeln (insep., reg.). ¹³ außerdem (adv.). ¹⁴ grimmig. ¹⁵ to get upon the track of the guilty one, dem Schuldigen auf die Spur zu kommen. ¹⁶ Wirkung (f., pl. -en). ¹⁷ in dieser Absicht. ¹⁸ to summon, rufen lassen. ¹⁹ in Verdacht haben. ²⁰ anreden (sep., reg.). ²¹ sicherlich, absolut. ²² entdecken (insep., reg.). ²³ brummen (reg.). ²⁴ allerlei. ²⁵ unverständlich. ²⁶ now . . . then, bald . . . bald. ²⁷ to hold up, in die Höhe zu halten. ²⁸ to direct upon, richten auf (reg.). ²⁹ Aufmerksamkeit (f., pl. -en). ³⁰ Hokus-Fokus (m.). ³¹ to strike the decisive blow, den entscheidenden Schlag zu thun. ³² one and all, alle und jeder, männiglich. ³³ stecken (reg.). ³⁴ zur Überlegung (f.), Erwägung (f., pl. -en). ³⁵ to a man = to the last man, bis auf den letzten Mann. ³⁶ sure enough, ganz gewiß, richtig, wahrlich, wahrhaftig. ³⁷ to succeed in his plan, der Plan gelang ihm, es gelang ihm mit dem Plan; es gelingt mir, I succeed. ³⁸ Rutscher (m.). ³⁹ big fool = the big fool, der große Narr.

31. Elizabeth's Death.

False reports¹ of the death of Elizabeth, Queen of England, had often been spread² about. A magistrate³ of a city in England, who had several times been deceived⁴ by these rumors, said at last, that he would never believe the report until he saw it signed⁵ under her own hand.⁶

Well said, faithful⁷ subject,⁸ to believe in⁹ the infallible¹⁰ and ruling¹¹ hand of thy sovereign¹²; but, remember, it is best to think first, and then to speak or act.¹³

¹ Gerücht (n., pl. -e). ² to be spread about, sich verbreiten (reg.). ³ Magistratsperson. ⁴ täuschen (reg.). ⁵ unterschreiben (insep., irr.). ⁶ under her own hand, eigenhändig (von ihr). ⁷ getreu. ⁸ Unterthan (n., pl. -en). ⁹ an (acc.). ¹⁰ unfehlbar. ¹¹ ordnend, entscheidend. ¹² Landesherr (m., pl. -en), Landesfürst (m., pl. -en). ¹³ handeln (reg.).

32. Except¹ the Mayor.

Foote, the great English comic actor,² was travelling one day in the west³ of England, and dined at an inn. When the cloth⁴ was removed,⁵ the landlord asked him, how he liked⁶ his dinner. "I have dined as well as any man in old England," answered Foote. "Except the mayor," cried the host. "I don't except⁶ anybody whatever⁷," said Foote. "But you must!" bawled⁸ the host again. "I won't⁹!" "You must!" At length the landlord, who was a petty magistrate,¹⁰ ended the strife by taking Foote before the mayor, who observed that it had been customary in that town for a great number of years¹¹ always to except the mayor; so¹² he fined¹³ the actor one shilling.¹⁴ Upon this decision,¹⁵ Foote paid the shilling, and remarked at the same time, that he thought¹⁶ the landlord the greatest fool in Christendom,¹⁷ except the Mr. Mayor.

¹ ausgenommen (past part.). ² Komiker. ³ im Westen. ⁴ to remove the cloth, abdecken. ⁵ gefallen (insep., irr.). ⁶ ausnehmen (sep., irr.). ⁷ durchaus. ⁸ schreien (irr.). ⁹ I will not. ¹⁰ kleiner Beamter. ¹¹ for a great etc. eine große Anzahl von Jahren, or seit vielen Jahren. ¹² demzufolge, folglich. ¹³ strafen (um). ¹⁴ Schilling (m., pl. -e). ¹⁵ upon this decision, auf diese Entscheidung hin. ¹⁶ halten für (acc.). ¹⁷ Christenheit (f.).

33.

BOSTON, May 12th, 1882.¹My dearest Cousin²!

I am exceedingly³ grateful⁴ to you for the complete⁵ and very interesting description⁶ you gave me in your last letter, of the different cities and places, especially in Germany, where you have been stopping⁷ during your sojourn⁸ in Europe. But, most of all,⁹ I thank you for your kind invitation¹⁰ to stay¹¹ with¹² you.

Your full description of that country and its people¹³ has aroused¹⁴ my desire to go to such a degree,¹⁵ that I can no longer resist¹⁶ your well-meant¹⁷ wish and offer.¹⁸

I only needed to decide, for my folks had given me their consent¹⁹ long ago.

Hoping²⁰ to hear from you soon, believe me,²¹

Your sincere²² cousin,

N. N.

¹ Boston, den zwölften Mai — den 12ten Mai. ² Cousine (female cousin). Vetter (male). ³ außerordentlich. ⁴ dankbar (dat.). ⁵ vollständig. ⁶ Beschreibung (f., pl. -en). ⁷ to stop, sich aufhalten (sep., irr.). ⁸ Bleiben (n.). ⁹ am allermeisten. ¹⁰ Einladung (f., pl. -en). ¹¹ bleiben (irr.). ¹² bei. ¹³ Nation (f., pl. -en), or Leute (pl.). ¹⁴ erregen (insep., reg.). ¹⁵ Grad (m., pl. -e). ¹⁶ widerstehen (insep., irr.). ¹⁷ wohlgemeint. ¹⁸ Anerbieten (n.). ¹⁹ Einwilligung (f., pl. -en). ²⁰ in the hope that, in der Hoffnung, daß. ²¹ verbleibe ich. ²² aufrichtig.

34.

BERLIN, June 17th, 1882.

My dearest Cousin, Helene!

I cannot in¹ words express² with what delight I read that surprising³ news in your letter. Do come⁴ as soon as possible. Bring no unnecessary⁵ things with you⁶; at least,⁷ do not buy anything new, as gloves, shoes, etc., for you can purchase everything much cheaper here than in America, and things here are certainly⁸ as good and as nice as they are there. I wish, how-

ever, that you would bring me a few articles, books, etc., a list of which I will send you⁹ the next time¹⁰ I write to you.

How very glad I shall be to introduce¹¹ you to some of the friends I have made here. They are very sociable¹² and pleasant people, and you will be surprised¹³ at seeing in how short a time you will be able to converse¹⁴ with them in German. They are so patient, and take¹⁵ so much pains,¹⁵ and yet they all understand English; in fact,¹⁶ English is taught in the upper¹⁷ classes of all the schools.

My best wishes to¹⁸ our friends, and, most of all, to yourself, from

Yours truly,¹⁹

N. N.

¹ in, mit. ² ausdrücken (reg.). ³ überraschen (insep., reg.). ⁴ do come, komme ja, or doch. ⁵ unnötig. ⁶ to bring with one's self, mitbringen (irr.). ⁷ wenigstens. ⁸ sicherlich. ⁹ a list of which I will send you = of which I will send you a list, wovon ich dir eine Liste, etc. ¹⁰ the next time that. ¹¹ vorstellen (reg., dat.). ¹² gesellig. ¹³ erstaunt. ¹⁴ sich unterhalten (mit). ¹⁵ to take much pains, sich viele Mühe geben. ¹⁶ in der That. ¹⁷ ober (adj.). ¹⁸ an (acc.). ¹⁹ trenn.

35.

DRESDEN, July 4th, 1882.

My very dear Cousin !

Shortly¹ after² having written my last letter to you, I made preparations³ for my departure from Berlin to Dresden, where I arrived the day before yesterday.⁴ As the Germans in Dresden do not celebrate⁵ the Fourth of July,⁶ I cannot do it any better⁷ myself than by writing to you.

I found the journey from Berlin to Dresden far less disagreeable than that from Paris to Lyons a year ago. The roads were not so dusty,⁸ on account of⁹ a nice,¹⁰ refreshing¹¹ rain the day previous.¹² On the whole,¹³ the roads here all over the country¹⁴ are made pleasant and cool by¹⁵ the shade-trees, or, in some places, by the fruit-trees which are planted on¹⁷ either¹⁸

side. The country varies¹⁹ between slight²⁰ elevations²¹ and level ground,²² and is by no means²³ so rocky²⁴ and mountainous,²⁵ as that which I saw from Paris to Lyons. The weather was delightful, and just as one would wish it.

I have already paid several visits, and have seen a large part of the city, which I like²⁶ very much, especially the Altstadt,²⁷ as it is called, to distinguish²⁸ it from the Neustadt.²⁷

The streets are remarkably²⁹ clean, very broad and well-paved.³⁰ The principal street³¹ is elegant, and runs³² from Altstadt to Neustadt across the magnificent³³ bridge of the Elbe.³⁴

You will now wonder, how I can be so well acquainted with these localities³⁵ after a stay of only one week. I owe³⁶ all this to our friend, Mr. B., who has been kind enough to introduce me to some distinguished³⁷ people, and to conduct me about town,³⁸ describing³⁹ to me everything noteworthy.⁴⁰ He has also invited me to dine with his family at his country residence, which stands on an eminence⁴¹ on the banks of the Elbe, and from which, in clear weather, a splendid view⁴² may be had⁴³ for miles around,⁴⁴ nearly into Bohemia. If I continue to like Dresden⁴⁶ as I do so far, I shall stay here for the rest of my time⁴⁶ in Europe, and your next letter, and soon yourself, will in all probability⁴⁷ find me at No. 4 Königs-Strasse, 74.

Pray, consider⁴⁸ once more my oft repeated⁴⁹ request to come, and to spend⁵⁰ with me the rest of my stay in Germany.

Please present⁵¹ my best regards⁵¹ to our friends, and take many, many to yourself from

Your most⁵² sincere cousin,

N. N.

¹ kurz. ² after, nachdem. ³ to make preparations, Vorbereitungen treffen (irr.). ⁴ the day bef. yesterday, vorgestern. ⁵ feiern (reg.). ⁶ der vierte Juli. ⁷ any better = better. ⁸ staubig. ⁹ on account of, wegen (gen.). ¹⁰ schön. ¹¹ erfrischend. ¹² vorher (adv.). ¹³ on the whole, im Ganzen genommen, überhaupt. ¹⁴ all over the country, durch das ganze Land. ¹⁵ durch. ¹⁶ an. ¹⁷ auf. ¹⁸ beide. ¹⁹ sich verändern (insep., reg.), abwechseln (sep., reg.). ²⁰ klein. ²¹ Anhöhe (f., pl. -n). ²² level ground,

Ebene (f., pl. -n). ²³ keineswegs. ²⁴ felsig. ²⁵ gebirgig. ²⁶ gefallen (insep., irr.). ²⁷ Altstadt, Neustadt, German words for old and new city. ²⁸ unterscheiden (insep., irr.). ²⁹ bemerkenswert, besonders. ³⁰ wohlgepflastert. ³¹ Hauptstraße (f., pl. -n.). ³² laufen (irr.), gehen (irr.). ³³ prächtig, herrlich. ³⁴ Elbbrücke (f., pl. -n). ³⁵ Lokalität (f., pl. -en), Örtlichkeit (f., pl. -en). ³⁶ verbanken (insep., reg., dat. of person). ³⁷ angesehen, achtbar (adj.). ³⁸ to conduct about. herumführen in der Stadt. ³⁹ beschreiben (insep., irr., dat.). ⁴⁰ beachtenswert. ⁴¹ Erhöhung (f., pl. -en). ⁴² Aussicht (f., pl. -en). ⁴³ may be had, man kann haben. ⁴⁴ for miles around, auf Meilen im Umkreis. ⁴⁵ if I continue to like Dresden as I do so far, wenn mir Dresden ferner gefällt, wie bisher. ⁴⁶ for the rest of my time, während meiner übrigen Zeit. ⁴⁷ in all probability, aller Wahrscheinlichkeit nach. ⁴⁸ erwägen (reg.), bedenken (irr.). ⁴⁹ oft wiederholt. ⁵⁰ zubringen (sep., irr.). ⁵¹ to present best regards, bestens grüßen (reg.). ⁵² höchst.

36. Put on¹ your Spectacles.

It has been customary at all times, among² all civilized³ nations, for every witness⁴ at a court of justice⁵ to take an oath.⁶ This is done⁷ by⁸ the witness holding⁸ up either his right hand, or the thumb,⁹ the index¹⁰ and the middle finger¹¹ of his right hand, while the oath is read¹² to him. Another manner of administering the oath¹³ is to cause the witness to kiss¹⁴ the Holy Bible.

It occurred once that a dyer¹⁶ was before a court as a witness. He was told to hold up his right hand to take the usual oath. His hand, however, was quite black, a natural¹⁷ consequence¹⁸ of his calling.¹⁹ The judge, being²⁰ near-sighted,²¹ thought he had on²² gloves,²³ which is contrary to law,²⁴ and told him to take them off.²⁵ The dyer, not at all²⁶ slow to answer, replied: "Put on²⁷ your spectacles, my lord."—Some one wondered, what a witness would hold up, if he had been so unfortunate as to lose both of his²⁸ hands and arms.

¹ to put on, aufsetzen. ² bei. ³ civilisieren, bilden. ⁴ Zeuge (m.). ⁵ court of justice, Gericht (n.). ⁶ to take on oath, einen Eid ablegen. ⁷ this is done, das geschieht. ⁸ by holding up, in die Höhe halten, or aufheben = dadurch, daß. ⁹ Daumen (m.). ¹⁰ Zeigefinger (m.). ¹¹ Mittelfinger (m.).

¹² vorlesen (dative). ¹³ den Eid abnehmen, schwören lassen. ¹⁴ küssen.
¹⁵ heilige Schrift (f.). ¹⁶ Färber (m.). ¹⁷ natürlich. ¹⁸ Folge (f.). ¹⁹ Beruf (m.).
²⁰ being = who was (see remarks at the end of notes).
²¹ near-sighted, kurzsichtig. ²² to have on, anhaben. ²³ Handschuh (m., pl. -e).
²⁴ contrary to law, gegen das Gesetz, or gesetzwidrig (adj.). ²⁵ to take off, ausziehen.
²⁶ not at all slow to answer, durchaus nicht langsam im Antworten. ²⁷ to put on, aufsetzen. ²⁸ both of his = his both.

Remarks on the Present Participle.

a) The English present participle, as has been said above, is expressed in German in various ways. If it replaces a relative pronoun, it must be expressed in German with the verb in the corresponding tense :

1. A man speaking well of everybody.

Ein Mann, welcher Gutes von jedermann spricht.

2. The judge being near-sighted.

Der Richter, welcher kurzsichtig war.

b) However, the present participle in English is used very frequently by itself, to denote "time, cause or reason"; in this case it must be replaced by a conjunction and the personal verb.

I. When the present participle expresses time, the conjunctions are als ("when," or "as"), nachdem ("after"), or indem ("while"), as :

1. Going to Boston I met my friend.

Als ich nach Boston ging, begegnete ich meinem Freunde.

2. Having worked all day he took a walk.

Nachdem er den ganzen Tag gearbeitet hatte, ging er spazieren.

3. Opening the books, she found her exercise.

Indem sie das Buch öffnete, fand sie ihre Aufgabe.

II. When the present participle expresses a cause or reason, the conjunctions to be used are da ("as," or "since"), weil ("because"), as :

1. Being sick, he cannot go out.
Da er krank ist, kann er nicht ausgehen.
2. This being the case, we will not go.
Da dies der Fall ist, wollen wir nicht gehen.

The progressive form in English, however, does not come under these rules, but is simply expressed by the corresponding finite verb in German, as :

He was going = he went, er ging.

He was writing a letter = he wrote a letter, er schrieb einen Brief.

37. General Washington and the Corporal.¹

During the Revolutionary War² of America, a corporal was sent with a little band³ of soldiers to repair⁴ one of the fortifications.⁵ A heavy beam was to be raised,⁶ the weight of which⁷ was beyond their strength,⁸ and the corporal could often be heard⁹ calling : "Heave away!¹⁰ Now it goes!¹¹ Heave again!" He was standing there with his hands in his pockets, instead of lending a hand.¹² An officer, not in uniform, was just passing on horseback,¹³ and asked the overseer why he did not render a little aid.¹⁴ The latter astonished, turned around with all the pomp of an emperor, and said : "Sir, I am a corporal." "Ah! are you? I beg your pardon, Mr. Corporal, I was not aware¹⁵ of that," said the officer, taking off his hat and bowing.¹⁶ Then, dismounting,¹⁷ he lifted until the perspiration¹⁸ stood in drops on his forehead.

When finally the beam was raised to its position,¹⁹ the officer turned to the great corporal and said : "Mr. Corporal, when you have another such job²⁰ and have not men enough, send for your commander-in-chief,²¹ and I shall gladly come and help you a second time."

Words cannot describe the embarrassment of the corporal, who thus learned that this officer was Gen. Geo. Washington.

¹ Korporal' (m., pl. -e). ² Revolutions-Krieg (m., pl. -e). ³ Rotte (f., pl. -n), Schar (f., pl. -en), Kompagnie (f., pl. -n), Haufen (m.). ⁴ ausbessern. ⁵ Schanze (f., pl. -n). ⁶ mußte in die Höhe gehoben werden. ⁷ the weight of which = whose weight, dessen Gewicht, or Schwere. ⁸ was beyond their strength, ging über ihre Kräfte (pl. of Kraft), or Stärke. ⁹ could be heard = one could hear. ¹⁰ Hebet zu! or Frisch zu! ¹¹ jetzt geht es = geht's. ¹² instead of lending a hand, anstatt Hilfe zu leisten, or zu helfen ("instead of lending," see remarks at the end of these notes). ¹³ to be passing on horseback, vorbeitreten. ¹⁴ to render a little aid, ein wenig Hilfe leisten. ¹⁵ to be aware of it, es wissen. ¹⁶ sich verneigen. ¹⁷ absteigen. ¹⁸ Schweiß (m.). ¹⁹ Platz (m.), Stelle (f.). ²⁰ Arbeit (f.), Geschäft (n.). ²¹ der Oberbefehlshaber.

Further Remarks on the English Present Participle.

a) When the present participle in English depends upon a verb or a noun, it is rendered in German by the infinitive with *zu*, as :

1. He began writing.
Er fing an zu schreiben.
2. She stopped singing.
Sie hörte auf zu singen.
3. The art of painting.
Die Kunst zu malen.
4. The pleasure of seeing him.
Das Vergnügen, ihn zu sehen.

b) When the English present participle is immediately preceded by one of the following words: "instead of" (anstatt), "on, upon, with, without" (ohne), it is translated in German by the corresponding preposition and the infinitive with *zu*, as :

1. He is reading instead of writing.
Er liest, anstatt zu schreiben.
2. He went away without saying a word.
Er ging fort, ohne ein Wort zu sagen.
3. He has decided on going into the country.
Er hat beschlossen, auf das Land zu gehen.

38. Among Friends any Trifle is of Value.

It is a well-known fact that some people are in the habit of saying for¹ the slightest² cause³: "I'll bet you⁴!" or "What will you bet?" This habit has become almost an annoyance.⁵ The words are used apparently⁶ to strengthen some assertion.⁷ Not only boys, but even men use the expression, though one would judge⁸ that they would have a better idea of propriety.⁹ What these people bet varies¹⁰ from five cents to five dollars, or more. And we may hear a little street-urchin¹¹ say: "I'll bet you five dollars!" when, at the same time, the little fellow never saw or, at least, never possessed¹² that sum of money.

Well, what matters it¹³? The bet would perhaps never be paid, and, moreover,¹⁴ this is the country for betting.¹⁵ But men do not bet money only; we hear of all sorts¹⁶ of comical bets, especially at election-time.¹⁷ For example: a supper, a new hat, a wheelbarrow ride,¹⁸ etc.

But, proceeding to¹⁹ our real anecdote, we find an amusing²⁰ result²¹ of a betting-affair.²² It seems that a well-known French philosopher was at one time the president of a philosophical society. A dull²³ member contradicted²⁴ some assertion he had made, and to make his case more probable,²⁵ exclaimed: "I'll bet you my head that you are wrong²⁶." A wittier answer than the one the president made is not heard every day. "I accept your offer²⁷," he replied, "for among friends any trifle is of value." The question arises²⁸: Did the shallow²⁹ member feel the sarcasm?

¹ bei. ² gering. ³ Gelegenheit (f., pl. -en). ⁴ I'll bet you! Ich wette (Dir, or Ihnen)! ⁵ Plage (f., pl. -n), Lästigkeit (f., pl. -en). ⁶ scheinbar. ⁷ Behauptung (f., pl. -en). ⁸ erwarten, urteilen. ⁹ feeling for propriety, Gefühl für Anstand. ¹⁰ wechseln. ¹¹ Straßenläufer (m.), Gassenbube (m., pl. -n). ¹² besitzen. ¹³ what matters it, was macht es aus, was thut es, was liegt daran. ¹⁴ überdies. ¹⁵ zum Wetten. ¹⁶ all sorts, allerlei. ¹⁷ zur Zeit der Wahl. ¹⁸ Schubkarren-Fahrt (f.). ¹⁹ to go over to, übergehen auf. ²⁰ interessant. ²¹ Resultat (n., pl. -e). ²² Wette (f., pl. -n). ²³ geistlos, schwachköpfig. ²⁴ widersprechen (dat.). ²⁵ wahrscheinlich. ²⁶ to be wrong, unrecht haben; to be right, recht haben. ²⁷ Anerbieten (n.). ²⁸ fein. ²⁹ schal.

39. Shakespeare as a Mimic Monarch.¹

Shakespeare, the great dramatic writer and actor, was in every respect ² a great man. We have in his works numberless proofs of his genius, and in his life, of his presence of mind. His life is marked ³ by the most extraordinary events, the most favorable ⁴ of which was probably that he lived during the reign of Elizabeth, who herself was a most ⁵ learned woman, and knew how a man like Shakespeare was to be appreciated.

It happened one evening that Shakespeare was playing before the queen the part ⁶ of a king in one of his tragedies.⁷ The queen wished to know if he were true to ⁸ his character, or whether he could be induced ⁹ to forget the dignity ¹⁰ of the monarch for a moment. She, therefore, dropped her handkerchief, as if by accident,¹¹ upon the stage at his feet. But the mimic monarch, never losing sight of his character ¹² as king, nor wanting in respect to the real queen,¹³ spoke, as if nothing outside ¹⁴ of the regular part had happened: "However, before this is done,¹⁵ let us pick up ¹⁶ the handkerchief of our sister."

This is perhaps the most extraordinary impromptu speech ¹⁷ on the stage; every word is in keeping ¹⁸ with his genius.

¹ Schauspielerkönig (m., pl. -e). ² Beziehung (f., pl. -en). ³ ausgezeichnet (durch). ⁴ günstig. ⁵ höchst. ⁶ Rolle (f., pl. -n). ⁷ Trauerspiel (n., pl. -e), Tragödie (f., pl. -n). ⁸ true to, getreu (dat.). ⁹ verleiten, bewegen, veranlassen. ¹⁰ Würde (f., pl. -n). ¹¹ als ob durch Zufall. ¹² never losing sight of his character, nie die Rolle des Königs aus dem Gesicht verlierend. ¹³ nor wanting in respect to the real queen, noch gegen den Respekt der wirklichen Königin verstößend. ¹⁴ außerhalb (preposition). ¹⁵ geschehen. ¹⁶ aufheben, aufnehmen. ¹⁷ Worte aus dem Stegreif. ¹⁸ im Einklang (m., pl. -flänge).

40. Covered with Earth.

A certain doctor in London had the bad ¹ habit of never paying his debts,² if he could possibly frighten his creditors.³ It happened that he owed a sum of money to a man who had paved the street before his house. After several fruitless attempts to obtain ⁴ his pay from the doctor, he caught ⁵ him

one day as he was stepping⁶ from his carriage before his own door, and again demanded⁷ the pay for his work. The doctor, in his usual rough way, tried to frighten him. He called him a rascal and a fraud,⁸ and said that the work was badly done, that the pavement was spoiled,⁹ and then covered with sand and earth, so that it could not be seen, and that he would never pay for such work.

The paver was frightened¹⁰ neither by¹¹ the harsh¹² manner of the doctor, whom he well knew, nor by that of any other person, especially when anybody did him wrong,¹³ as in this case; so he gave back as much as he had received, by saying: "Doctor! Mine is not the only bad work that is buried under the earth. Neither does it lie as deep as some."

The doctor was pleased with this ready¹⁴ wit, took him into his office,¹⁵ and paid his bill with good grace.¹⁶

¹übel, böse. ²Schulden (pl.). ³Gläubiger. ⁴erhalten. ⁵ermischen. ⁶steigen aus. ⁷fordern. ⁸Betrüger. ⁹verderben. ¹⁰to be frightened, erschrecken. ¹¹über. ¹²stürmisch, laut. ¹³to do wrong, Unrecht thun. ¹⁴schnell. ¹⁵Privatzimmer. ¹⁶Anstand (m.).

41. The Brave Soldier.

The celebrated English general, Elliot, while inspecting¹ the sentinels one day, during the siege of² Gibraltar, came upon³ a German soldier, who neither "shouldered" nor "presented arms⁴," but stood there⁵ immovable. "Do you not know me, my son?" the general said to the soldier, "or why do you not do⁶ your duty?"

The soldier answered with self-command⁷: "I know you, general, and my duty very well; but just now two fingers of my right hand have been shot off, therefore I am not able⁸ to hold the musket." "Why do you not go then, and have⁹ them dressed?" General Elliot continued. "Because," replied the soldier, "in Germany one is not allowed to leave his post until relieved¹¹."

The general immediately dismounted,¹² and said: "Give me your musket and your cartridge-box."¹³ I will relieve you that you may¹⁴ have your wound dressed." The soldier obeyed, but went first to the next guardhouse,¹⁵ reported¹⁶ that the general was standing guard,¹⁷ and, not till¹⁸ then, did he have his mutilated¹⁹ hand dressed.

As he was no longer fit for²⁰ service, he was discharged,²¹ and received a considerable²² present from the general, who sent an account of the incident²³ to London. When the soldier arrived in the capital of England, King George sent for²⁴ him to come to the palace, gave him a rich reward, and made him an officer for life.²⁵

¹ besichtigen, inspiciereu (*milit.*). ² Belagerung (f.) von. ³ to come upon, antreffen (sep., irr.). ⁴ to shoulder, present arms, das Gewehr schultern, präsentieren. ⁵ to stand there, dastehen (sep., irr.). ⁶ to do thun, (beobachten). ⁷ Fassung (f.). ⁸ to be able, im Stande sein. ⁹ lassen. ¹⁰ verbinden. ¹¹ to relieve, ablösen; until one is relieved (passive voice). ¹² absteigen, or vom Pferde steigen (irr.). ¹³ Patronentasche (f.). ¹⁴ können. ¹⁵ to the guardhouse, auf die Wache. ¹⁶ melden. ¹⁷ to stand guard, auf Posten stehen (use subj. mode, impf. tense). ¹⁸ not till then, erst dann, or dann erst. ¹⁹ verstümmelt. ²⁰ to be fit for, tauglich sein zu. ²¹ verabschieden (passive voice). ²² ansehnlich. ²³ an account of the incident, ein Bericht über den Vorfall. ²⁴ to send for, schicken nach. ²⁵ made him an officer for life, machte ihn zum Offizier auf Lebenszeit.

Remarks.

The verbs ernennen, "to appoint," erwählen, "to elect," machen, "to make," govern in the active in English two accusatives; while in German one object is in the accusative, and the other requires the preposition zu with the dative, as:

He made him an officer, er machte ihn zum Offizier.

More often, however, the passive is used in English with these verbs, governing two nominatives. One then is in German the nominative, as subject of course, and the other requires again zu, as:

He was made an officer, er wurde zum Offizier gemacht.

Mr. N. was appointed captain, er wurde zum Hauptmann ernannt (or ist zum Hauptmann ernannt worden).

Note.—The verbs halten, “to consider,” “to think,” erklären, “to declare,” require in German the preposition für, as:

He was declared innocent, er wurde für unschuldig erklärt.

I considered everything lost, ich hielt alles für verloren.

Eschelten, schimpfen, “to call names,” nennen, heißen, “to call,” which four verbs govern in the active two accusatives in German, require two nominatives in the passive, as:

He called him an honest man, er nannte ihn einen ehrlichen Mann.

He was called an honest man, er wurde ein ehrlicher Mann genannt.

42. The Wise Judge.

A rich but very stingy man had once lost a large sum of money, which was sewed up¹ in a leather²-bag. As quickly as possible he made his loss known through the papers,³ and offered⁴ the finder a reward of one hundred dollars. Soon after a man came to him saying: “Sir, I have read your notice⁵ in the paper, and I think I have found your money.” The rich man looked pleased as he took his cherished⁶ money, which he at one time thought was lost.⁷

He then counted the money carefully, thinking at the same time how he could possibly defraud the honest man. Finally he said to him: “My good man, there were eight hundred dollars in this bag, but I find only seven hundred in it. You have very likely taken out one hundred dollars as your promised⁸ reward.” The honest man assured the rich man that he had not opened the bag, and that he brought it as he had found it.

They at last came to court. They both insisted⁹ upon their former statements,¹⁰ but the wise judge soon found a way¹¹ out of this difficulty¹²; he gave the following decision¹³: “You,” he said, speaking to the rich man, “have lost a bag with eight hundred dollars in it, and this man has found a bag with seven

hundred dollars, which, therefore, cannot be the one you have lost. You," speaking to the honest finder, "will keep the bag containing¹⁴ seven hundred dollars until the man comes who has lost that sum; and you, my good sir," he said to the other one, "you must wait patiently until the person comes who has found your eight hundred dollars."

¹ to sew up in, einnähen in (acc.). ² lebern. ³ Zeitung (f., pl. -en). ⁴ bieten (dat.), versprechen (dat.). ⁵ Anzeige (f., pl. -en). ⁶ geschätzt. ⁷ to think to be lost, für verloren halten. ⁸ versprochen (adj.). ⁹ to insist upon, bestehen auf (dat.). ¹⁰ Aussage (f., pl. -n, use sing.). ¹¹ Ausweg (m., pl. -e). ¹² Schwierigkeit (f., pl. -en). ¹³ Entscheidung (f.), Ausspruch (m., pl. -sprüche). ¹⁴ to contain, enthalten.

43. The Wolf and the Dog.

One day a wolf met a dog in¹ the field. "How do you do² nephew," said the wolf, "I am glad to see you with all my heart.³ Why, dear nephew, how fat you are! What is the cause of that⁴? I am half-starved⁵; I am so lean⁶ that you can almost see my ribs, and can count my bones."

"Why, uncle," said the dog, "I serve⁷ a good master. I guard⁸ his house from⁹ thieves, and he gives me a comfortable⁹ kennel,¹⁰ and plenty to eat. He always gives me the best meat, nice bones and fresh milk."

"Is that it¹¹?" said the wolf. "Then I should also like to serve such a master. Will you not try to see if you can do something for me?"

"I will gladly do that," replied the dog; "come with me, and I doubt not in the least¹² that¹³ I can help¹⁴ you to a good place."

The wolf went with him, and as they were going along he discovered a bare¹⁵ spot¹⁶ on the neck of the dog. "Why, nephew," said the wolf then, "what do I see here? Your neck is quite bare." "Yes, uncle, that is only the mark¹⁷ of the chain my master puts on¹⁸ me in the day-time, so that I may not bite¹⁹ his friends." "Indeed!" said the wolf, "if that is

the case, you may keep your kind master, and your meat and nice bones, and your chain too.²⁰ I would rather go when and where²¹ I please,²² and be lean, than be a slave all my life for the sake of²³ nice food²⁴." With these words he sprang into the woods, and did not even²⁵ say good-bye²⁶ to his nephew.

¹ auf. ² to do, sich befinden (the second person of singular is always used in fables). ³ with all my heart, von ganzem Herzen. ⁴ wie geht das zu. ⁵ verhungert. ⁶ mager, dünne. ⁷ dienen (dat.). ⁸ to guard from, bewachen vor. ⁹ bequem, behaglich. ¹⁰ Hütte (f., pl. -n), Hundehütte. ¹¹ ist es das. ¹² im Geringsten. ¹³ that, daß. ¹⁴ helfen (dat.). ¹⁵ kahl. ¹⁶ fied (m., pl. -e), Stelle (f., pl. -n). ¹⁷ Zeichen (n.). ¹⁸ to put on, anlegen (dat.). ¹⁹ I may not bite = I do not bite. ²⁰ dazu. ²¹ wohin. ²² gefallen. ²³ for the sake of, um . . . willen (prep., gen.); for God's sake, um Gottes willen. ²⁴ Futter (n.). ²⁵ not even, nicht einmal, nicht so viel als. ²⁶ Lebewohl.

44. The Old Horse's Appeal.¹

Once upon a time, many years ago, there lived a king,² who was a very just man and who liked his subjects. He wished justice to be done to all his people.³ Therefore he had a bell hung up, so that every one, who had a complaint to make,⁴ could ring⁵ it. In such a case he called⁶ a council⁷ of wise men together⁶ to decide⁸ the matter.

The lower part of the bell-rope⁹ was worn off¹⁰ from long use, and to lengthen¹³ it somebody had fastened to it¹¹ a piece of vine¹² from a bush near by. It once happened that a knight had a noble horse, which had served him for many a year; but this horse had grown old and useless, and the knight had turned¹⁴ him into a field to take care of himself.¹⁵ This old horse wandered about¹⁶ from place to place, and one day, having strayed¹⁷ to the spot where this bell was hanging, he began biting at¹⁸ the vine, and the bell rang out¹⁹ loud. The council came together, and when they found that it was a half-starved horse asking for justice,²⁰ they investigated the case, and decided that the knight, the owner of the poor old horse, should feed and care for him. And the king added²¹ a heavy fine,²² if the knight did not do his duty to²³ the old animal.

¹ Klage (f., pl. -n), Anklage (f.), Berufung (f., pl. -en). ² many years ago there once lived a king ("there," see the end of notes). ³ wished that justice, etc. = wünschte, daß seinem ganzen Volk Gerechtigkeit gethan werde, or widerfahren sollte. ⁴ to make a complaint, Klage führen. ⁵ läuten. ⁶ to call together, zusammenrufen. ⁷ Rat (m., pl. Räte). ⁸ entscheiden. ⁹ Glockenstrang (m., pl. -stränge). ¹⁰ to wear off, abnutzen. ¹¹ befestigen an, or binden an. ¹² Ranke (f., pl. -n). ¹³ verlängern. ¹⁴ treiben. ¹⁵ to take care of one's self, für sich selbst zu sorgen. ¹⁶ to wander about, herumschweifen. ¹⁷ sich verirren. ¹⁸ an (dat.). ¹⁹ to ring out, erklingen, ertönen. ²⁰ to ask for justice, um Gerechtigkeit nachsuchen. ²¹ hinzufügen. ²² schwere Strafe (f.). ²³ gegen.

Remarks.

"It is, there is, there are, there was, there were," are in German: es ist, es sind, es war, es waren; es giebt, es gab. Es ist, es sind, etc., express a definite existence, and a small, distinct place is usually mentioned, as:

1. Es ist keine Milch in dem Krüge.
There is no milk in the pitcher.
2. Es ist eine Maus in der Falle.
There is a mouse in the trap.

When something in general is expressed, and not a small, definite place is spoken of, es giebt or es gab is to be used, as:

1. Es giebt schöne Vögel in Afrika.
There are beautiful birds in Africa.
2. Es giebt keine Löwen in Amerika.
There are no lions in America.
3. Es giebt viele reiche Kaufleute in Boston.
There are many rich merchants in Boston.

At times either may be used, we may say with equal propriety, as:

Es sind or es giebt viele reiche Kaufleute in Boston.

When es in es ist, es sind etc., is a mere expletive, it is not expressed when it does not begin the sentence, as:

1. Es ist heute ein schöner Tag.
It is a fine day to-day.
Ist heute ein schöner Tag?
3. Es sind viele Vögel in dem Garten.
There are many birds in the garden.
Sind viele Vögel auf diesem Baum?
Are there many birds in this tree?
4. Es ist kalt heute.
It is cold to-day.
Ist es kalt heute?

With es giebt, es gab, etc., es must always be used, as :

1. Es giebt dieses Jahr viele Äpfel.
There are many apples this year.
Giebt es dieses Jahr viele Äpfel?
Are there many apples this year?

Es giebt, es gab, always remain in the singular, and the subject in English becomes the object in the accusative case in German, as :

Es giebt einen Mann.
There is a man.

45. The Cunning Elephant.

There was once in India a rich Englishman. He lived with his family in the country in a charming villa, surrounded by high shade-trees. The doors of the dining-hall¹ opened² into a large garden, and, as fresh air is the greatest necessity³ in so hot a country, these doors usually stood wide open. This English gentleman owned a young elephant, which was very tame, and of which his children were very fond. Whenever⁴ the family sat at the table, this elephant would come⁵ into the hall through an open door, place⁶ himself behind the chairs of the children and help⁷ himself to food from their plates. That pleased the children, and they gave him all he wanted.⁸

One day this gentleman had guests from the city, among whom was a young cadet who sat with the children. As usual, the elephant came in from the garden at dinner-time, and wanted to help himself from the plate of the cadet, as well as from those of the children. But the cadet, not being used to⁹ such familiarities, stuck¹⁰ his fork into the elephant's trunk. The elephant, drawing back¹¹ his trunk, went out of the same door through which he had come in; but the children were very sorry¹² that their pet¹³ had been hurt.¹⁴

Suddenly the elephant came back into the hall, holding in his trunk a shrub which he had torn out¹⁵ of the ground¹⁶ by¹⁷ its roots. This shrub had grown on an ant-hill, and shrub, roots and earth were covered all over¹⁸ with these little insects, the bite of which is so very painful, as some of you perhaps know to your sorrow.¹⁹ The elephant stepped²⁰ behind his enemy and shook the earth, and consequently the ants, over the head of the cadet. In a very brief space of time²¹ the ants crept over his neck and face, and bit him so²² that, without doubt, he would have cried out²³ aloud had he not been ashamed²⁴ to do so in company; but, as it was,²⁵ he had to take²⁶ in silence the joke which the animal played upon²⁷ him, for it paid him in the same coin.²⁸

¹ Speisesaal (m., pl. -säle). ² führen. ³ Bedürfnis (n., pl. -isse). ⁴ jedesmal, wenn. ⁵ would (was accustomed to) come. ⁶ sich stellen. ⁷ to help one's self, nehmen, zugreifen, sich zulangen. ⁸ so viel er wollte. ⁹ to be used to, gewöhnt sein an. ¹⁰ stechen mit. ¹¹ to draw back, zurückziehen. ¹² to be sorry, leid thun, es thut mir leid. ¹³ Liebling (m., pl. -e). ¹⁴ that one had hurt, to hurt, wehe thun. ¹⁵ to tear out, reißen. ¹⁶ Boden (m.). ¹⁷ mit. ¹⁸ über und über. ¹⁹ zu Ihrem Leid. ²⁰ treten. ²¹ in a very brief space of time, in einer sehr kurzen Zeit. ²² so. ²³ to cry out, schreien. ²⁴ sich schämen. ²⁵ but as it was, so aber. ²⁶ to have to take, hinnehmen müssen. ²⁷ to play upon, treiben mit. ²⁸ in the same coin, mit gleicher Münze.

46. Boys Decide a Case in Law.¹

A man once fell from the steep bank of a river into the water, and would have been drowned² had not somebody, who was

near,³ heard his cry⁴ and hastened to his assistance.⁵ His deliverer⁶ held⁷ a pole out to⁷ him, and he helped⁸ himself out⁸ with it, knocking out⁹ one of his eyes, however, in doing so.¹⁰ Therefore he appeared in court the next day, brought¹¹ an action against¹¹ his deliverer, and claimed¹² damages¹³ for his lost eye. The judge did not know what to do in the case, and postponed¹⁴ the decision until¹⁴ the next session. But the third session came, and still the judge was not settled¹⁵ in his mind.¹⁵

Out of humor,¹⁶ he mounted his horse,¹⁷ and rode slowly and thoughtfully towards the city where the court was held. On his way¹⁸ he came upon¹⁹ three shepherd-boys, who were sitting on a heap of stones,²⁰ and who seemed to be transacting²¹ some business of importance. "What are you doing there, children?" he asked them. "We are playing court," was the answer. "Well, what case have²² you on²²?" he asked farther. "We are holding court about²³ the man who fell into the river," they answered. Then he held in²⁴ his horse to wait for the decision.²⁵

The boys did not recognize him, because he was wrapped²⁶ in his cloak, and they did not let²⁷ themselves be disturbed.²⁷ It was then decided²⁸ by them that the man rescued²⁹ should be thrown into the river again at³⁰ the same place; if he then could save himself, he should receive damages; if not, he should lose his case.

Before the judge rode on,³¹ he put³² his hand into his pocket, and threw³³ the boys a piece of money. In court he decided as the shepherd-boys had done. The rascal really could not save himself, and thus³⁴ the other one gained the law-suit.³⁵

¹ Rechtsfall (m., pl. -fälle). ² to be drowned, ertrinken. ³ to be near, in der Nähe sein. ⁴ Geschrei (n.). ⁵ to hasten to his assistance, ihm zu Hilfe eilen. ⁶ Erretter (m.). ⁷ to hold out to, entgegen halten (dat.). ⁸ to help one's self out, sich heraushelfen. ⁹ to knock out, ausstoßen. ¹⁰ in doing so, dabei. ¹¹ to bring an action against = to sue, verklagen. ¹² verlangen. ¹³ Ersatz (m.). ¹⁴ to postpone until, verschieben auf. ¹⁵ to

be settled in one's mind, mit sich einig sein. ¹⁶ mißlaunig. ¹⁷ to mount the horse, aufsteigen, or auf das Pferd steigen. ¹⁸ unterwegs. ¹⁹ to come upon, treffen. ²⁰ Steinhaufen (m.). ²¹ verhandeln. ²² to have on, vorhaben. ²³ über. ²⁴ to hold in, anhalten. ²⁵ Urteil (n., pl. -e). ²⁶ hüllen in. ²⁷ to let one's self be disturbed, sich stören lassen. ²⁸ to be decided, für recht erkennen. ²⁹ the man rescued = the rescued man. ³⁰ an. ³¹ weiter. ³² greifen. ³³ zuwerfen (dat.). ³⁴ so, auf diese Weise. ³⁵ Prozeß (m., pl. -e).

47. The Dying Father.

A father left behind two heirs.

His Christopher was clever,¹ George was dull and weak.

Ere fast approaching² death dissolved³ his cares,

With grief⁴ on Christopher he looked, then thus did speak :

“My son, a melancholy thought torments my mind.

Thou 'st talent, how wilt thou in future fare⁵?

Now hear me : In my chest⁶ thou 'lt find

A little box⁷ of jewels rare ;

They shall be thine. Take all, my son,

And give not to thy brother one !”

The son, alarmed,⁸ began to grieve.

“Ah ! father,” he replied, “if I so much receive,

How will my brother George get on⁹?”

“He?” cried the father. “O, my son,

No anxious care I feel¹⁰ for George's sake,¹⁰

His dullness will his fortune make.”

Ch. F. Gellert.

¹ gewandt, geschickt. ² herannahend. ³ beendigen. ⁴ mit Betrübnis, betrübt. ⁵ ergehen (dat.). ⁶ Kiste (f., pl. -n). ⁷ Schachtel (f., pl. -n). ⁸ erschrocken. ⁹ fortkommen. ¹⁰ to feel for . . . sake, Sorge haben um.

48. The Bee and the Gardener's Daughter.

Once a little bee there flew

Busily¹ about,² and drew³

Sweets from every blooming flower.

"Little bee," the maiden cried,
 Who was busy there at work,⁴
 "Oft therein doth poison lurk,⁵
 And thou sipp'st⁶ from every flower."
 "Yes," said the bee, "the sweets I sup,⁷
 But leave the poison in the cup⁸."

G. L. Gleim.

¹ emfig. ² umher, hin und her. ³ saugen. ⁴ bei der Arbeit. ⁵ to lurk, versteckt liegen, sein. ⁶ einjagen. ⁷ schlürfen. ⁸ Kelch (m., pl. -e), calyx.

48. Scene from Nephew as Uncle.

BY SCHILLER.

Sophia de Dorsigny.

De Lormeuil.

Sophia. — Then you¹ will be at² the wedding³ also?

Lormeuil. — Yes, Miss Dorsigny. This marriage⁵ does not seem to displease⁴ you.

Soph. — It has the approbation of my father.

Lorm. — Well; but what fathers arrange⁶ has not, therefore, always the daughter's consent.

Soph. — Oh, what matters⁷ this marriage! It has been partly my own arranging.

Lorm. — How so, Miss Dorsigny?

Soph. — My father was so good as to consult⁸ my inclination.⁹

Lorm. — Then you love the young man who is proposed¹⁰ for your husband?

Soph. — I do not conceal it.

Lorm. — How? And do not yet know him?

Soph. — I was brought up¹¹ with him.

Lorm. — You were brought up with young Lormeuil?

Soph. — With Mr. de Lormeuil . . . No!

Lorm. — But he is your intended¹² bridegroom.

Soph. — Yes, was at first.

Lorm. — How, at first?

Soph. — I see that you do not yet know, sir.

Lorm. — I know nothing. Not the least thing¹³ do I know.

Soph. — He is dead.

Lorm. — Who is dead?

Soph. — Young Mr. de Lormeuil.

Lorm. — Really?

Soph. — Most certainly.¹⁴

Lorm. — Who has told you that he is dead?

Soph. — My father.

Lorm. — Not so,¹⁵ Miss Dorsigny. That cannot be, that is impossible.

Soph. — With your permission, it is! My father, who just comes from Toulon, must know better than you, I think. This young nobleman had a quarrel¹⁶ at a ball, he fought,¹⁷ and received three sword wounds¹⁸ through his body.

Lorm. — That is dangerous.

Soph. — Yes, indeed! He died from¹⁹ it.

Lorm. — You are pleased²⁰ to joke with me, my lady. No one can give you a better account²¹ of Mr. de Lormeuil than I.

Soph. — Than you! That would be strange²² though.²³

Lorm. — Yes, Miss Dorsigny, than I! For, to speak out²⁴ at once, I myself am this de Lormeuil, and I am not dead, so far²⁵ as I know.

Soph. — You are Mr. de Lormeuil?

Lorm. — Well, for whom else did you take me?

Soph. — For a friend of my father's, whom he has invited to my wedding.

Lorm. — You still celebrate²⁶ a wedding then, notwithstanding I am dead?

Soph. — Yes, certainly!

Lorm. — And with whom then, may I ask²⁷?

Soph. — With my cousin Dorsigny.

Lorm. — But your father also would have a word to speak on the subject,²⁸ I suppose²⁹?

Soph. — That he has, of course! Indeed, he has given his consent.

Lorm. — When did he give it?

Soph. — Just now — a few moments before your arrival.

Lorm. — But I came at the same time with him.

Soph. — Not so, sir! My father was here before you.

Lorm. (*grasping his head*³⁰) — I am giddy³¹! Everything turns³² before my eyes! Every word that you say, astonishes³³ me! All respect to your words,³⁴ Miss Dorsigny; but there must be a mystery under this³⁵ which I cannot fathom.³⁶

Soph. — How, sir? Have you really spoken in earnest?

Lorm. — In the greatest³⁷ earnestness.³⁸

Soph. — You are really Mr. de Lormeuil? My God! what have I done! How will my imprudence³⁹ —

Lorm. — Do not let it trouble⁴⁰ you, Miss Dorsigny. Your affection for your cousin is a circumstance one⁴¹ had better learn⁴² before than after marriage.

Soph. — But I cannot comprehend —

Lorm. — I will go in quest of⁴³ Mr. de Dorsigny; perhaps he can explain⁴⁴ this riddle.⁴⁵ But be it explained as it may,⁴⁶ Miss Dorsigny, you will be satisfied with me, I hope. (*Exit.*⁴⁷)

Soph. — He appears like a very nice gentleman — and if they do not compel⁴⁸ me to marry⁴⁹ him, I shall be very glad that he is not stabbed.⁵⁰

¹ also. ² bei, auf. ³ Hochzeit (f., pl. -en). ⁴ mißfallen (dat.). ⁵ Heirat (f.). ⁶ anordnen. ⁷ betreffen. ⁸ to consult, um Rat fragen. ⁹ Neigung (f., pl. -en). ¹⁰ vorschlagen, bestimmen. ¹¹ to bring up, erziehen. ¹² bestimmt (adj.). ¹³ the least thing, Geringsste (n.). ¹⁴ ganz gewiß. ¹⁵ Nicht doch. ¹⁶ Streit (m.). ¹⁷ sich schlagen. ¹⁸ Schwertwunde (f.), Degenstich (m., pl. -e). ¹⁹ to die from, sterben an. ²⁰ you are pleased, es beliebt Ihnen. ²¹ Auskunft (f., pl. -en). ²² sonderbar, wunderbar. ²³ doch. ²⁴ to speak out, heraus sagen. ²⁵ weit. ²⁶ halten. ²⁷ if I may ask, dürfen. ²⁸ bei der Sache, zu der Sache. ²⁹ doch. ³⁰ an den Kopf fassend. ³¹ schwindelig. ³² sich drehen. ³³ in Erstaunen setzen. ³⁴ all respect to your words, Ihre Worte in Ehren. ³⁵ there is under this, hierunter steckt. ³⁶ ergründen. ³⁷ höchst. ³⁸ Ernst (m.). ³⁹ Unbesonnenheit (f.). ⁴⁰ beunruhigen. ⁴¹ man. ⁴² erfahren. ⁴³ to go in quest of, aufsuchen. ⁴⁴ lösen. ⁴⁵ Rätsel (n.). ⁴⁶ but be it explained as it may, aber wie es sich auch immer auflösen mag. ⁴⁷ ab. ⁴⁸ zwingen. ⁴⁹ heiraten. ⁵⁰ to stab, erstechen.

49. Extracts¹ from "Minna von Barnhelm."

BY G. E. LESSING.

Major von Tellheim. Just, his servant.*Tellheim* — Art thou there²?*Just* (*wiping his eyes*) — Yes.*Tell.* — Thou hast been crying.*Just* — I have been writing out my bill in the kitchen, and the kitchen is full of smoke.⁴ Here it is, sir.*Tell.* — Give it to me.*Just* — Have compassion⁵ on me, sir. I know well that people have none for you, but —*Tell.* — What do you want?*Just* — I should have⁶ sooner⁷ expected⁸ my death than my discharge.⁹*Tell.* — I have no longer¹⁰ any need¹⁰ of thy services. I must learn to make shift without¹¹ a servant. (*Opens the bill and reads.*) 'What the major owes¹² me: Three and a half month's wages,¹³ 6 dollars a month, makes 21 dollars. Since the first of this month laid out¹⁴ for trifles 1 dollar, 7 groschen, 9 pfennigs.' Good! and it is but right¹⁵ I should pay up the full month.*Just* — The other side, Major.*Tell.* — More still? (*Reads.*) 'What I owe the major: Paid the army-surgeon for me 25 dollars; for waiting¹⁶ and nursing¹⁷ during my illness, 39 dollars. To my plundered¹⁸ and burned-out¹⁹ father advanced,²⁰ at my request, without taking into account²¹ the two horses of which he made him a present,²² 50 dollars; altogether, 114 dollars. The before-named²³ 22 doll., 7 gr., 9 pf. deducted, remain due²⁴ to the major 91 dollars, 16 groschens, 3 pfennings.' — Fellow, art thou mad?*Just* — I have no doubt I cost you a great deal more, but it would be waste of ink²⁵ to write it down. I cannot pay you, and if you, moreover, take my livery,²⁶ which I have also not earned, I would rather²⁷ you had let me die in the hospital.

Tell.—What dost thou take me for? Thou owest me nothing, and I recommend²⁸ thee to one of my acquaintances with whom thou wilt fare better²⁹ than with me.

Just—I owe you nothing, and yet you will send me away!

Tell.—Because I will owe thee nothing.

Just—For that reason³⁰ only? For that?—As surely³¹ as I am in your debt, as surely as you cannot be in mine, so surely you ought not now to turn³² me away.³² Do as you please,³³ Major, I will remain with³⁴ you; I must remain with you.

¹ Auszug (m., pl. -züge). ² da. ³ wissen. ⁴ Rausch (m.). ⁵ to have compassion on, Barmherzigkeit haben mit. ⁶ I should have = I had (use subj. mode). ⁷ eher. ⁸ vermuten. ⁹ Abschied (m., pl. -e). ¹⁰ no longer any need, kein weiterer Gebrauch. ¹¹ I must learn to make shift without, ich muß . . . entbehren lernen, or ich muß mich ohne . . . behelfen lernen. ¹² schulden (dat.). ¹³ Sold (m., military wages). ¹⁴ auslegen. ¹⁵ but right, nicht mehr als recht, billig. ¹⁶ Wartung (f.). ¹⁷ Pflege (f.). ¹⁸ geplündert. ¹⁹ abgebrannt. ²⁰ ausgelegt, vorgehoffen. ²¹ to take into account, rechnen, in Rechnung ziehen. ²² of which he . . . a present = which he presented to him = schenken (dat.). ²³ die obengenannten 22 Dollars, etc., abgezogen. ²⁴ bleibe ich schuldig. ²⁵ lost ink (f.). ²⁶ Livree (f.), Auszug (m., pl. -züge). ²⁷ ich wollte lieber. ²⁸ empfehlen (dat.). ²⁹ to fare well, gut haben, ich habe es gut, or gut gehen, es geht mir wohl, es geht mir gut. ³⁰ for that reason, darum, deswegen. ³¹ gewiß. ³² to turn away, entlassen, verabschieden. ³³ do as you please = do what you will. ³⁴ bei.

50.

Minna v. Barnhelm. Francisca, her servant. Landlord. Just.

(Enter¹ *Landlord* and *Just*.)

Landl.—I have brought² him with the greatest trouble.

Franc.—A strange face. I don't know him.

Minna—My friend, are you with³ Major von Tellheim?

Just—Yes.

Minna—Where is your master?

Just—Not here.

Minna—But you know where to find him?

Just—Yes.

Minna — Will you not fetch ⁴ him directly ?

Just — No.

Minna — You would oblige ⁵ me by doing so.⁶

Just — Eh !

Minna — And render ⁷ your master a service.

Just — Perhaps not exactly.

Minna — Why do you suppose that ?

Just — You, of course, are the strange family who sent their compliments this morning ?

Minna — Yes.

Just — Then I am right, you see.

Minna — Does your master know my name ?

Just — No, but he as much dislikes the over-polite ladies, as the over-rude ⁸ landlords.

Landl. — He means that for me as well, I suppose ⁹ ?

Just — Yes.

Landl. — Well, but don't make ¹⁰ the lady suffer for it,¹⁰ and fetch him here directly.

Minna (to *Franc.*) — Francisca, give him something —

Franc. (putting money into *Just's* hand) — We don't require¹¹ your services without paying.

Just — Nor I your money without service.

Franc. — One for the other.

Just — I cannot ; my master has ordered me to remove¹² his things.¹³ I am going to do so now, and I beg you will hinder me no longer. When I have done¹⁴ I will tell him certainly that he can come here. He is close by,¹⁵ at¹⁶ the coffee-house, and if he finds nothing better to do, he will most likely come. (*Is going.*)

Franc. — Well, but wait, the lady is the major's sister —

Minna — Yes, yes, his sister.

Just — I know better ; the major has no sister. He sent me twice in six months to his family in Courland.¹⁷ — To be sure,¹⁸ there are several sorts ¹⁹ of sisters —

Franc. — Impudent fellow ²⁰ !

Just—Must one not be so²¹ when people won't let him alone? (*Exit.*)

Franc.—That man is a scoundrel !

¹ eintreten. ² Use pres. tense. ³ bei. ⁴ holen. ⁵ verbinden (acc.), einen Gefallen thun (dat.). ⁶ by doing so, damit. ⁷ erzeugen (dat.), erweisen (dat.). ⁸ over-rude, allzu grob. ⁹ I suppose, wohl. ¹⁰ to make suffer for it, es entgelten lassen. ¹¹ verlangen. ¹² wegschaffen, entfernen. ¹³ Sache (f., pl. -n). ¹⁴ when I have done = when I am ready. ¹⁵ nebenan. ¹⁶ auf. ¹⁷ Curland, Rurland (was formerly a dukedom, belongs since 1795 to the Russian empire). ¹⁸ zwar. ¹⁹ mancherlei. ²⁰ Unverschämter. ²¹ es.

51. Brief Extract from "A Christmas Carol."

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

MARLEY'S GHOST.

Marley was dead, to begin with.¹ There is no doubt whatever² about that. The register³ of his burial³ was signed by the clergyman, the clerk,⁴ the undertaker, and the chief mourner.⁵ Scrooge signed it, and Scrooge's name was good upon 'change⁶ for anything⁷ he chose to put his hand to.⁷ Old Marley was as dead as a door-nail.

Mind⁸ ! I don't mean to say that I know, of my own knowledge⁹ what there is particularly dead about¹⁰ a door-nail. I might have been inclined¹¹ myself to regard¹² a coffin-nail as¹² the deade¹²st piece of ironmongery in the trade. But the wisdom of our ancestors is in the simile, and my unhallowed hands shall not disturb it, or the country's done¹³ for. You will, therefore, permit me to repeat emphatically that Marley was as dead as a door-nail.

Scrooge knew he was dead ? Of course he did. How could it be otherwise ? Scrooge and he were partners¹⁴ for I don't know how many years. Scrooge was his sole executor, his sole administrator, his sole assign,¹⁵ his sole residuary legatee, his sole friend and his sole mourner. And even Scrooge was not

so dreadfully cut up¹⁶ by the sad event, but that¹⁷ he was an excellent man of business on the very day¹⁸ of the funeral, and solemnized it with an undoubted bargain.¹⁹

The mention of Marley's funeral brings me back to the point I started²⁰ from. There is no doubt that Marley was dead. This must be distinctly²¹ understood,²² or nothing wonderful can come of the story²³ I am going to relate. If we were not perfectly convinced that Hamlet's father died before the play began, there would be nothing more remarkable in his taking a stroll²⁴ at night, in an easterly wind upon his own ramparts, than there would be in any other middle-aged gentleman²⁵ rashly turning²⁶ out after dark²⁷ in a breezy spot — say St. Paul's church-yard for instance — literally²⁸ to astonish²⁹ his son's weak mind.³⁰

Scrooge never painted out³¹ Old Marley's name. There it stood, years afterwards, above the warehouse³² door: "Scrooge and Marley." The firm³³ was known as Scrooge and Marley. Sometimes people, new to the business,³⁴ called Scrooge Scrooge, and sometimes Marley; but he answered to³⁵ both names; it was all the same³⁶ to³⁷ him.¹

¹ to begin with = in order to begin with that. ² durchaus. ³ Die Urkunde über seine Bestattung, or Begräbnisschein. ⁴ Schreiber, Kister. ⁵ der vornehmste (Trauernde or) Leidtragende. ⁶ 'Change = Exchange, Börse (f., pl. -en). ⁷ for anything . . . his hand to = for whatever he chose to sign it (his name), wofür er ihn nur immer unterschreiben wollte. ⁸ mark, but mark well. ⁹ of my own, etc. = aus meiner eigenen Kenntniß, or Erfahrung (f., pl. -en). ¹⁰ an (dat.). ¹¹ to be inclined, geneigt sein. ¹² to regard as, halten für (acc.). ¹³ to be done for, es ist geschehen um, or ist verloren, zu Grunde gerichtet. ¹⁴ Geschäfts-Teilhaber, or Genossen, or in Compagnie. ¹⁵ Bevollmächtigte (used as a noun, decl. like an adj.). ¹⁶ to be cut up, gerührt sein. ¹⁷ but that = that he not. ¹⁸ on the very day . . . itself, or, even on the day. ¹⁹ Gewinn (m., pl. -e). ²⁰ to start from, ausgehen. ²¹ unbedingt, bestimmt. ²² to be understood, als Wahrheit angesehen werden. ²³ can come of the story = can be in the story. ²⁴ in his taking a stroll = that he took a stroll ("in his taking," see remarks at the end of these notes). ²⁵ middle-aged gentleman, ein Herr in or von mittleren Jahren. ²⁶ to turn out, hinausgehen. ²⁷ nach

Sonnenuntergang (m., pl. -gänge). ²⁸ literally = only, or, in fact only, nur.
²⁹ in Erstaunen setzen. ³⁰ weak mind = weak-minded, schwachsinuig (adj.).
³¹ austreichen. ³² Lager (n.), Waarenlager (n.), Niederlage (f., pl. -n).
³³ Firma (f.). ³⁴ new to the business = who were not acquainted with the business. ³⁵ to answer to, antworten auf, or hören auf. ³⁶ all the same, ganz gleich. ³⁷ ihm (dat.).

Additional Remarks on the Translation of the English Present Participle.

a) When in English the present participle is preceded by a possessive adjective, with or without a preposition, the German must be expressed by a subordinate clause with a conjunction, and the possessive adjective is changed into the personal pronoun and becomes the subject.

The following will help in fixing the German conjunctions to be used in such cases :

"Of, at, *or* in," daß ; "without," ohne daß ; "before," ehe ; "against," dagegen, daß ; "by," dadurch, daß ; "on *or* upon," darauf, daß.

1. His taking a walk every morning is the physician's desire.
 Daß er jeden Morgen einen Spaziergang macht, ist des Arztes Wunsch.

2. We heard of his buying a horse.
 Wir hörten, daß (or davon, daß) er ein Pferd kaufen will.

3. They noticed our looking at them.
 Sie bemerkten, daß wir sie ansahen.

4. He went away without his bidding us farewell.
 Er ging fort, ohne daß er uns Lebewohl sagte.

5. He went to the store before his coming home.
 Er ging in den Laden, ehe er nach Hause kam.

6. The father had nothing against their going into the country.

Der Vater hatte nichts dagegen, daß sie auf das Land gingen.

7. He insisted upon our coming back.

Er bestand darauf, daß wir zurückkommen sollten.

8. He caught the thief by (his) jumping over the wall.

Er fing den Dieb dadurch, daß er über die Mauer sprang.

b) When in English a noun in the genitive is preceded by a possessive adjective, and is then followed by a present participle, a subordinate clause also must be formed, the noun in the genitive becoming the subject, as :

1. The pupil went out without his teacher's seeing it.

Der Schüler ging hinaus, ohne daß sein Lehrer es sah.

2. He wished to write his exercise before his brother's coming home.

Er wollte seine Aufgabe schreiben, ehe sein Bruder nach Hause kam.

Remarks on the Infinitive.

A. THE INFINITIVE WITH *zu*.

Excepting in the cases already given, in which the infinitive with *zu*, "to," is used in German to translate the English present participle, the two languages correspond closely in their use of it, as :

1. Have you a desire to go to the theater?

Saben Sie Lust, ins Theater zu gehen?

2. I am anxious to learn who it is.

Ich bin begierig zu erfahren, wer es ist.

3. It is easy to learn this poem.

Es ist leicht, dieses Gedicht zu lernen, *or* dieses Gedicht ist leicht zu lernen.

4. I have much to do.

Ich habe viel zu thun.

5. He has to tell you something, *or*, he has something to tell you.

Er hat Ihnen etwas zu sagen.

6. He feared to be (come) too late.

Er fürchtete zu spät zu kommen. Etc.

B. INFINITIVE WITHOUT *zu*.

(Here again the two languages correspond very closely.)

I. The infinitive without *zu* is used after the auxiliaries of mode: *können, wollen, sollen, mögen, müssen, dürfen*.

II. After the following verbs: *sehen, hören, fühlen, heißen* ("to bid"), *machen, lassen, lernen, lehren* and *helfen*, as:

1. She can speak English.
Sie kann Englisch sprechen.
2. He does not want to (will not) go to school.
Er will nicht in die Schule gehen.
3. We must stay at home.
Wir müssen zu Hause bleiben. Etc.
4. I saw him go (going) home.
Ich sah ihn nach Hause gehen.
5. I heard the birds sing (singing).
Ich hörte die Vögel singen.
6. This boy learns to paint.
Dieser Knabe lernt malen.
7. He taught me to row.
Er lehrte mich rudern. Etc.

All the verbs mentioned above, with the exception of *fühlen* and *lehren*, and sometimes *lernen* and *hören*, have the peculiarity that in the compound past tenses they use the infinitive instead of the past participle when another infinitive precedes them, as:

1. He has not been able to come.
Er hat nicht kommen können (not gekonnt).
2. They have not wished (did not want) to sing.
Sie haben nicht singen wollen (not gewollt), etc.
3. I have seen her go away.
Ich habe sie weggehen sehen (not gesehen).

4. I have heard her sing.

Ich habe sie singen hören.

5. Where have you learned (did you learn) to speak English.

Wo haben Sie englisch sprechen lernen (or gelernt). Etc.

III. The infinitive without *zu* is further used in some particular expressions with the following verbs :

bleiben, "to remain," *liegen bleiben*, *sitzen bleiben*, *stehen bleiben*.

legen, "to lay," *schlafen legen*.

Gehen, "to go ;" *reiten*, "to ride (on horseback) ;" *fahren*, "to ride in a carriage ;" *spazieren gehen*, "to go walking ;" *spazieren reiten*, "to take a ride ;" *spazieren fahren*, "to take a drive ;" *schlafen gehen*, "to go to sleep ;" *betteln gehen*, "to go begging."

These words mentioned last always retain the past participle in the compound tenses, as :

1. *Ich habe das Kind schlafen gelegt.*

2. *Das Messer ist unter dem Tische liegen geblieben.*

3. *Wir sind spazieren gegangen, geritten, gefahren.*

4. *Die Kinder sind schlafen gegangen. Etc.*

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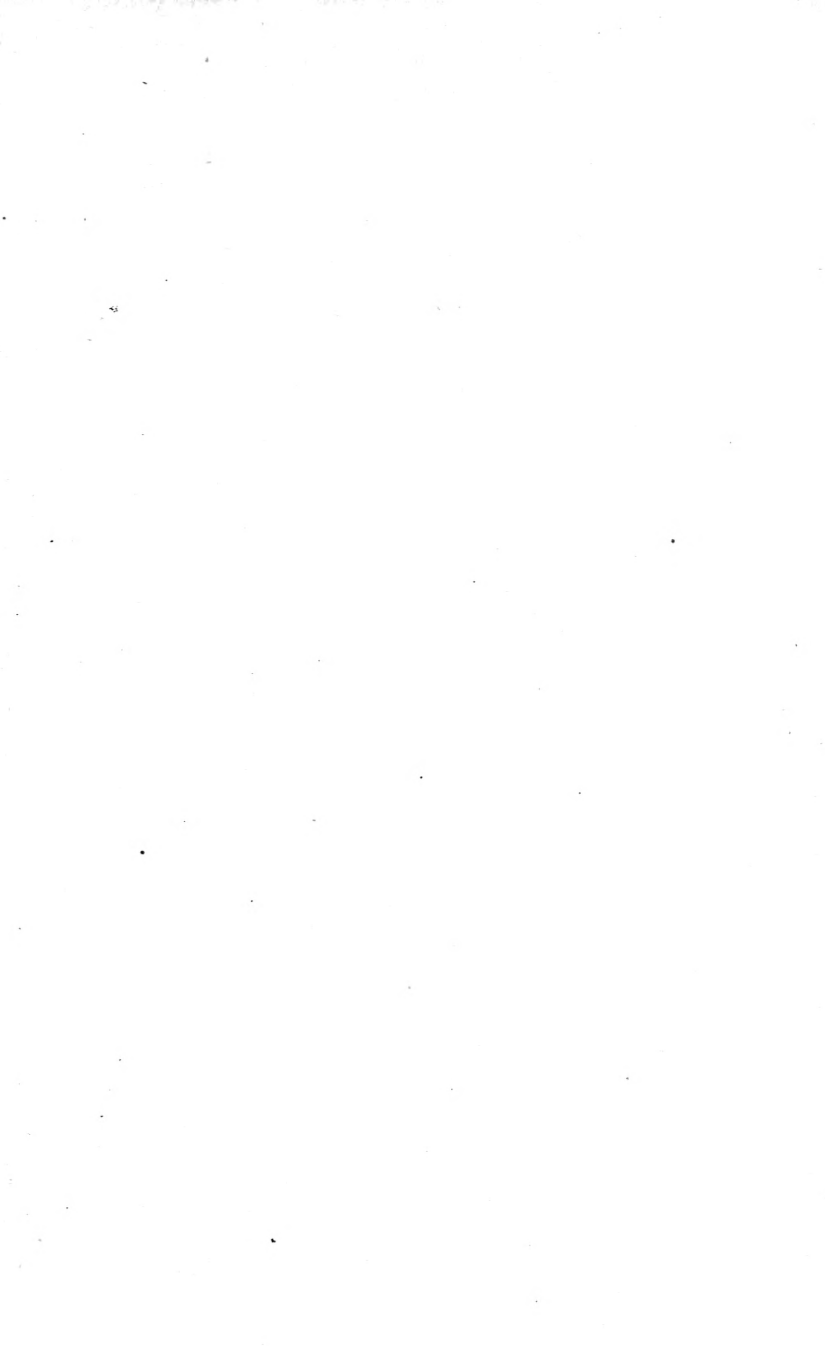
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